FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 069

10 April 1986

BULGARIA

Further Reportage on 13th BCP Congress C 1
3 Apr Papazov Speech C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Apr]
5 Apr Statute Amendments Report C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Apr]
5 Apr Resolutions Report C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Apr]
5 Apr Personal Requests Report C 9
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Apr]
5 Apr Markov Speech C 11
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Apr]
Kuwait Paper Interviews Atanasov on Gulf Issues C 15
[AL - ANBA' 7 Apr]
Doynov Leads Delegation To FRG Hannover Fair C 17
Speaks at Fair Opening C 17
Atanasov Receives Romanian Power Minister C 18
Trade Statistics With GDR Show Upswing C 18

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO on U.S. 'Pretext' for 'Armed Aggression' D 1
Husak Addresses CPCZ Central Committee D 1
Husak Addresses WFTU Delegation Heads D 2
Husak, Envoy to USSR Discuss Cooperation D 3
Husak Meets With Regional, City Secretaries D 3
Dissident Given Jail Term for Anti-Communist Jibe [AFP] D 4
CPCZ Delegation Departs For Italian CP Congress D 4
CSSR Delegate Addresses Interparliamentary Union D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Spokesman Denies Involvement in Discotheque Attack E 1
Reportage on Mittag Visit to FRG, Meetings E 1
Tours Hannover Fair E 1
Meets With FRG President E 2
Talks to Journalists E 3
Talks With Kohl E 4
Honecker Receives Sports Association Delegation E 4

HUNGARY

Reagan Suspects Libya Behind Recent Terrorism F 1
Katad Attends Meeting at Defense Ministry F 1

POLAND

PZPR Central Committee 10th Congress Theses G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU Supplement 22-23 Mar]
Orzechowski Ends FRG Visit, Comments [Solecki] G 40

ROMANIA

Economic Delegation Holds Talks in Washington	H 1
Moscow Meeting Marks Cultural Treaty Anniversary	H 1
Border Agreement With USSR Signed in Moscow	H 1
Ceausescu Grants Interview to Swiss Paper	H 2
Composition, Organizational Structure of RCP	H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Changes Proposed in Rotation of Leaders	I 1
Korica Gives Economic Report at Assembly Session	I 2
SFRY Federal Chamber Reviews Serbian Complaints	I 4
Technological Base of Albanian Economy Outdated	I 5
Planinc Holds Talks With Algeria's Ibrahimi	I 6

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

3 Apr Papazov Speech

AU091738 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 April 86 p 5

["Statement of Comrade Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship," made on 3 April at the 13th BCP Congress and relating to the section of the BCP Central Committee Report: "Foreign Policy and International Relations"]

[Text] The 13th congress of our party, by its work and decisions, will go down in the party's history as a congress of optimism, of the organic linking of socialism with science and technical progress.

The introductory speech on the Central Committee's report delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov reflects in real terms the path we have covered, which is marked by the conquest of new peaks in the building of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

I wish immediately to emphasize the especially active and comprehensive international activity of our party and state during the accountability period, aimed at strengthening good-neighborliness in the Balkans and peace throughout the world. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has gained even greater authority in the international arena.

Our congress coincides with the 30th anniversary of the April 1956 plenum. One of the fateful features of the April line is the concern for the flourishing of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. This is the testament of our victorious revolution, the testament of Georgi Dimitrov. The party's April line has continued and, under the new conditions, has developed this inheritance in scope, depth and insight.

The April policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union is being realized. This policy was developed in the basic guidelines drawn up by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the July 1973 plenum of the BCP Central Committee as a manifestation of socialist internationalism in action. The policy has become a vital credo and an element of the Bulgarian people's national consciousness.

As a motive force for building socialism in Bulgaria, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship finds real expression in the dynamic development of productive forces, in the faster growth of the national income, and in the raising of the people's living standard. The drawing together in the material, scientific, and spiritual fields is creating conditions for the accelerated building of the developed socialist society, and is drawing up the prototype for new higher relations between our peoples.

Life confirms the place and role of friendly links as one of the main directions for the drawing together of the PRB and the USSR. They open up wide opportunities for unconstrained intercourse, exchange of ideas and experience, and comradely mutual aid between the two countries' millions of citizens, and play an important role for international education, getting to know one another, and for consolidating the political alliance between the two peoples. Expansion of the direct links between the labor collectives is an effective and promising form, both in the production-economic and scientific fields and in the sociopolitical and cultural ones.

At present, out of a total of 6000 labor collectives in Bulgaria more than 1500 have friendly links with Soviet partners. Approximately the same number again of our collectives wish to establish such links. We must be more energetic in solving these questions.

I wish to point out that the All-National Committee and the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship committees, offspring of the party's April line, as the party's helpers and specialized, coordinating, and representative organs in the system of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement, are making their contribution toward the drawing together between the PRB and the USSR and toward developing the nationwide character of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement.

The forms and methods of the work of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship committees will be still further enriched and improved in the future. The new conditions require us to develop our activity and to carry it into the labor collectives, the higher education establishments, the institutes, through the town districts, etc., and to activate the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship clubs, which already number over 7000, as a basic form for work among workers and youth, and at people's places of residence. And all this is coming about, and will increasingly come about as we develop, in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words, an apostolic movement and an apostolic spirit among all generations, especially among the youth.

In saying all this, I do not believe that we have no weaknesses or shortcomings. In the spirit of the requirements for a businesslike attitude and efficiency in the work of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship committees, it is necessary to change our approaches and further improve the forms in order to embrace all strata of the population and especially the youth.

On the other hand, we are actively cooperating with the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship in the Soviet Union -- a mass organization of the Soviet public which has over 5000 primary organizations and encompasses more than 60 million Soviet citizens with its activity.

As is emphasized in the congress documents, our friendship with the USSR is entering a qualitatively new stage, which is dictated by the need to combine all forces and all possibilities of the two countries and the entire socialist community in order even more widely and more successfully to place the scientific-technical revolution at the service of socialism. The Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PRB and the USSR in the Period up to the Year 2000 is opening up new paths and prospects for our comprehensive cooperation and drawing together. This is a development strategy up to the end of the century, and one which requires new forms of integration and joint activity. The first swallows of the future summer have already been born. These are the joint scientific-production trusts in machine-building and electronics. They have been formed as a result of the meetings and conversations between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev last year. But this is only a beginning. It should not be forgotten that every fourth scientific worker in the world is Soviet and that Soviet science is an inexhaustible source of ideas and solutions. Nor should we forget that the largest scientific-technical information system in the world, with over 1 billion 250 million titles, belongs to the Soviet Union, and that this Soviet system is linked up to the most powerful and well-known state and private information systems in the world.

Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is an antidote to anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism. Whether in the family, the school, the higher education establishments, or in the other educative and ideological institutes, we should never forget for a moment how powerful and cunning the means for penetration of anti-Sovietism are.

1986 is a leap year for our party and for the international communist and workers' movement. Without doubt it will enter history because of the unrepeatable event of the 27th CPSU Congress. For the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind, the congress marked the beginning of a new stage of the renewal and dynamic advance of Soviet society along the path of socialism and communism, a stage of bold creative development of Lenin's testaments and the glorious traditions of October.

This year, delcared the Year of Peace by the UN, congresses of the fraternal communist parties are being held in most of the socialist countries. At these congresses expression will be given once again to the will of the communists and all those laboring for peace and understanding.

This coincidence demonstrates to mankind with still greater force that the salvation of civilization comes from the world of socialism, which is raising still higher the banner of peace and progress, because this is its historical mission and sacred ideal.

5 Apr Statute Amendments Report

AU071648 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 9

["Report of the Commission on Amending the BCP Statute," delivered on 5 April to the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia by Chudomir Aleksandrov, chairman of the Committee on Amendments and Addenda to the BCP Statute and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat]

[Text] Comrades:

The Commission on Amendments and Addenda to the BCP Statute carefully reviewed the draft submitted by the BCP Central Committee as well as the considerations included in the statements of the delegates and the written proposals which have been submitted.

There is a unanimous opinion that the proposed changes and addenda fully reflect the new conditions under which the party is living and working, as well as the ensuing tasks and requirements for a high level of ideas and organizational life, and for an active style and effective methods of work, and the tasks and requirements resulting from the experience of the fraternal communist and workers parties and especially the CPSU.

In the years after the 12th BCP Congress, great and deep qualitative transformations took place in our society. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov points out, now we have a different level of social maturity of our socialist society's higher degree of conscious utilization of the laws of the historical process; we are strugging for a new qualitative development production forces and social relations and strive toward deeply and comprehensively perfecting the political system under the conditions of the dynamically developing scientific-technical revolution. The social-class structure of our society is changing, its homogeneity is strengthening, and we are marching toward a fuller development of socialist democracy and turning the working people into a subject of management.

This is a period of intensively elaborating the exceptionally important problems and approaches of our economic, social, and cultural development, and of further concretizing the key postulates of the party program on constructing developed socialism.

There is an obvious necessity by following the April line to reveal in a timely manner the new processes and phenomena in life and in the basic law of the party -- its Statute -- so that the progressive changes may find their place in the development and activity of the party and society, so that the Statute can turn into a stronger weapon of expressing the party's revolutionary-transforming role, so that the organization, unity, and cohesion of the communists can strengthen, and so that their relations with the working people can expand.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress made a new and important contribution to the treasury of Marxist-Leninist theory, enriched party construction, and expanded the notions on the principles and norms of party life.

All this was reflected in the amendments and specifications of the Statute, which have been submitted, and permeates its political, ideological, organizational, and moral norms. The commission considers that the partial amendments and addenda which have been elaborated are necessary and well-grounded. They are an expression of the achievements of the party's theoretical thought and political activity, and they simultaneously create conditions for further developing the party as a living and independent socio-political organism, and for reaching a new degree of ideological and organizational maturity as a political vanguard not only of the workers class but of the entire people.

Comrades:

Many of the proposals on amendments and addenda to the Statute have important content and are connected with enriching the characteristic of the April line as Marxism-Leninism in action, strengthening the living unity and cooperation between theory and practice, and better determining the role and responsibilities of the party organs, organizations, and the communists in implementing the modern scientific-technical revolution. Amendments and specifications have been submitted which relate to further democratizing inner-party relations, developing criticism and self-criticism, elevating the authority and meaning of the title member of the BCP, enriching the functions of the primary party organizations, and perfecting mutual relations between the party and the state and public organs and organizations. They all aim to increase the leading role of the party, elevate the political character of party leadership, mobilize and direct the party members, organs, and organizations toward implementing the scientific-technical revolution, perfect the political system, and better develop socialist democracy.

In short, the proposals aim to create in party members' activity such qualities, merits, and criteria as will allow the party to march in the vanguard of the innovating processes, both in the foundation and in the superstructure, to form a new economic, political, and ideological climate in the country, and to develop the energy of the workers class, the agricultural workers, and the intelligentsia.

Comrades:

The draft of the amendments and addenda to the Statute were discussed by the party aktiv at all levels.

Purposeful remarks and proposals have been taken into consideration and reflected in the draft which we are discussing. Precisely because of this we can say with justification that the amended and supplemented Statute is the deed of the entire party and reflects the modern requirements for its comprehensive activity.

Comrades:

After the BCP Central Committee plenum and during the congress' sessions, 3 delegates made 22 proposals. The majority of these proposals are of a purely editorial nature, and the commissions finds it necessary to reflect them in the final text of the Statute.

Comrade Tosho Petkov, delegate from Vidin Okrug, proposed to change the number of the meetings of the okrug and city control-auditing commissions from 3 to 2 a year. The commission does not support this proposal, because it contradicts our line of elevating the role of the collective party organs and increasing control inside the party. In this particular case the paper work grows not so much because of the number of plenary meetings, as because of the manner in which they are prepared and conducted, as well as because of the paperwork, [as published] and often, because of the lack of a business-like approach in the work of certain commissions' bureaus.

Because of these considerations and on behalf of the commission, I propose that the congress adopt the following decision:

The 13th BCP Congress adopts the proposals on amendments and addenda to the BCP Statute.

5 Apr Resolutions Report

AU081535 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 9

["Report of the Commission on the Resolution on the Introductory Speech, BCP Central Committee Report, and Theses of the 13th BCP Congress on the Party Work For the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-1990), and Until the Year 2000," read by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 5 April session of the 13th BCP Congress -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] Comrade Delegates,

The 13th BCP Congress is to adopt the documents which have been submitted for discussion -- the Introductory Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Report of the Central Committee, and the Congress' Theses on the Work of the Party for the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-1990), and Until the Year 2000.

THESE DOCUMENTS MADE A PROFOUND AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PERIOD REPORTED AT THE CONGRESS AND COMPREHENSIVELY REVEALED THE RESULTS AND TASKS OF THE NATIONWIDE WORK AND STRUGGLE TO IMPLEMENT THE PARTY PROGRAM ON CONSTRUCTING THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. Despite difficulties of differing character, this was a period of dynamic development and of further increasing the people's material and intellectual wellbeing.

The party conducted great theoretical and organizational work to study the new qualitative processes in socialist development and to expediently create conditions and preconditions with the view to mastering and applying the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. The work began at the 12th BCP Congress and continued with the adoption of many constituent documents -- such as the party concept of the new Labor Code -- and with the elaboration and conduct of major undertakings for perfecting approaches in the economic, social, and cultural development of the style and method of work in the struggle against the negative phenomena in our life. A special place belongs to the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums, which marked a new stage in developing the party's April line.

THE CONGRESS' DEBATES REFLECTED THE TOTAL AGREEMENT WITH THE EVALUATIONS, CONCLUSIONS, AND TASKS ELABORATED IN THE DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION. The delegates who took the floor and the public consider the introductory speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to be a DOCUMENT OF GREAT PROGRAMMATIC SIGNIFICANCE. IT OUTLINES BOLD TRANSFORMATIONS IN PUBLIC LIFE TO ASSERT WHAT IS NEW, PROGRESSIVE, AND EVERYTHING WITH WHICH THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION WILL FACILITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. The line elaborated in the introductory speech is our general April line -- a class and people's line, permeated by fierce patriotism and socialist internationalism. Therefore, the introductory speech will be the core of the congress' decisions and of our work to put them into effect.

The congress' documents CORRESPOND WITH THE CHARACTER AND NEEDS OF OUR SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS, AND WITH THE WORKING PEOPLE'S VITAL INTERESTS. They determine the most important trends and concrete tasks for implementing deep transformations in all areas of life: the technological renewal of the material-technical basis, the complex improvement of the national economy's management, the development of socialist democracy, and the further enrichment of the people's intellectual culture. The task of maintaining the high vitality of the nation and improving the conditions for the multisided development of the personality and the expression of creative abilities has been placed in the center of party policy.

The development of the economy will be based on the leading achievements of the scientific-technical revolution in electronics, biotechnology, and creation of new materials, as well as on the accelerated growth of machine-building and other industrial branches. It is upon this foundation that the material and cultural wellbeing of the people will grow further.

THE CONGRESS DOCUMENTS REVEAL THE PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY OF THE COUNTRY, THE TASKS IN THE SECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATONS ARE SET. The trend of the party toward increasing the comprehensive cooperation and drawing together of our country with the USSR is clearly mapped out, and the same applies to the expansion of our cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries. The achievement of the goals and tasks that were mapped out during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and up to 2000 is connected with our active participation in implementing the comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries.

The Congress documents show the unmistakable and unrelenting party line, its resolve to ensure a comprehensive reorganization at the basis, as well as in the superstructure. Attention is focused on creating optimal sociopolitical, organizational, material, and cadre conditions for the successful implementation of the decisions which the congress is expected to adopt.

THE ENVISAGED RATES AND PROPORTIONS FOR OUR COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUARANTEE THE HIGHLY DYNAMIC SPEED OF DEVELOPMENT, AND ARE CONFORM TO OUR POSSIBILITIES. They show that the party is boldly revealing the maturing problems. The BCP is assigning mobilizing tasks, it organizes the communists and the working people for the creation of a new economic, political, and ideological atmosphere in the interest of social progress, in the interest of the working people in our country.

Comrades,

On the eve of the 13th BCP Congress, the Central Committee published the Draft Theses for the Congress, submitting them to nationwide discussion. This discussion was transformed into a peculiar type of referendum serving the country's development for the forthcoming period up to the end of the century.

The party organs and organizations, with the active participation of the social organizations, held over 50,000 open party meetings and gatherings of workers collectives, in which all communists and millions of non-party people participated. The Theses were also actively discussed at the meetings of the BZNS organizations. More than 350,000 people made statements on the Theses, and over 72,000 proposals were submitted.

The work accomplished by the mass media, which participated most actively and in a timely way in the nationwide discussions, deserve high evaluation. They played the role of a high rostrum for the people's opinions. RABOTNICHESKO DELO received over 2,000 letters with opinions and proposals, while radio and television received over 2,500 such proposals and suggestions. The participation of other mass media was also very active. Over 7,000 letters containing proposals and suggestions on the Theses were directly submitted to the BCP Central Committee. Many proposals were also submitted in the process of the debates during the congress itself.

How can we describe the characteristic features of the nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses?

As a basic result we can point out the UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR THE DRAFT THESES BY THE ENTIRE PARTY AND THE ENTIRE PEOPLE.

The Draft Theses attracted the attention of all strata of the population. The discussion which took place on a large scale distinguished itself by its concrete, meaningful, and businesslike character. The thorough changes in the economic sector, as well as in the entire social life, envisaged in the Draft Theses are considered to be necessary and a justified prospect for further development. The discussion was distinguished by its lofty sense of civic responsibility, by the fact that the proposals submitted were thoroughly justified and meaningful, as well as by the irreconcilable attitude toward bureaucratic indifference and ostentatious activity.

The proposals made distinguish themselves with their realism and expedience. They are permeated by the willingness to respond to the requirements of our dynamic time.

The opinions and proposals which have been expressed during the discussion, as well as at the congress' sessions, relate to all parts of the theses. The majority of them are directed toward the issues of SOCIOECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY, AND AIM MORE CONCRETELY:

-- to accelerate socioeconomic development on the basis of the scientific-technical progress; to utilize the existing reserves and master new technologies and types of production; to renew production and improve its quality and competitiveness; and to increase labor productivity;

-- to develop the self-governing organizations and expand their rights and economic responsibility; and to perfect the economic mechanism by paying special attention to planning, price-setting, and labor wages;

-- to improve the housing supply of the population, especially in big cities, as well as health protection and rest; to quickly develop the production forces in urbanization of the small conurbation systems with a view to decreasing the migration process;

-- and to adopt decisive measures on protecting the environment and utilizing the waste and by-products of industry, agriculture, and everyday life.

THE PROPOSALS IN THE SECTION DEALING WITH SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION PREDOMINANTLY RELATE TO:

-- turning science into a production force, improving the organization and mechanisms of management on the scientific front; increasing the effectiveness of and the relation between science and production; and developing the material-technical basis of the scientific organizations and units;

-- elevating the ideological-artistic level of literature, arts, and culture; and increasing the role and contribution of artistic culture and its creators in educating the people and youth;

-- increasing the political sharpness, competency, and emotional charge of the mass media;

-- improving the planning of training young specialists, and securing their highly effective placement in accordance with their qualifications;

-- improving the ideological with the young generation and increasing the role of the ideological front in the comprehensive development of society, and;

-- developing the material-technical basis of schools and the higher education establishments in accordance with the requirements of the tasks which are to be solved.

In connection with FURTHER IMPROVING THE PARTY-ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY, SOCIAL MANAGEMENT, AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY, SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO:

-- expanding the competition-election principle at all levels of management;

-- reducing the hierarchical chain of units in management and the quantity of administrative personnel, and improving the work of the administrative apparatus;

-- increasing the role of the territorial organs in developing production forces and infrastructure and;

-- elevating the role of the primary party organizations as political nuclei of the labor collectives, and increasing their initiative for implementing the qualitatively new tasks in socioeconomic development.

The great wealth of proposals made is to be fully utilized. We propose to reflect the most essential proposals in the Theses, in specifying and adding to separate postulates, and in forming new tasks. This way, all sections of the draft will be enriched.

The second group of proposals concretizes many of the Theses' formulations. Reflecting them will contribute to better editing the separate texts.

There is also a third group of proposals, which contains concrete ideas, proposals, and critical notes related to various spheres of activities, which are not directly connected with the Theses. These proposals must be filed and submitted for an operational decision to the party, state, and economic organs, the mass organizations, people's councils, and the competent institutes. The task is: TO LEAVE NO INNOVATING THOUGHT AND NO RATIONAL PROPOSAL UNREALIZED.

Comrades,

Putting into effect the instructions incorporated in the congress' documents, requires more than ever creative thought and mobilizing all forces of the cadres and the working people for maximally and most effectively utilizing the great reserves and possibilities of the socialist society. High discipline, socialist consciousness and responsibility, and irreconcilability toward negative phenomena and bureaucratic obstacles, as well as initiative and innovation are needed always and everywhere.

We march along the correct April road outlined by the BCP. We march together with the CPSU, the USSR,and the countries of the socialist community, and with revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the whole world. All this fills us with optimism and faith in the future. This is a guarantee that we shall fulfill the great tasks which we set ourselves during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and until the year 2000.

The Commission on the Resolution on the Central Committee Report and Theses proposes to the congress that it adopt:

1. RESOLUTION ON THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT AND THE INTRODUCTORY SPEECH OF COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV:

2. DECISION ON THE THESES OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS ON THE WORK OF THE PARTY FOR THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1986-90), AND UNTIL THE YEAR 2000.

5 Apr Personal Requests Report

AU080940 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 9

["Report of the Commission on Personal Requests and Petitions to the 13th BCP Congress," read by Stoyan Karadzhov, until 5 April chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, at the 5 April session of the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Delegates,

The BCP has always paid great attention to the personal letters and contacts with the working people.

Through them the party constantly maintains and expands the living connection with the masses, regularly consults with them while adopting important decisions on the accelerated development of the scientific-technical revolution and the country's socio-economic strategy, implements in practice the democratic essence of our social system, and creates conditions of increasing the working people's social activity and public consciousness and the citizens' participation in governing the country.

The letters of the citizens provide the party, state, economic, and public organs and organizations with important social information about the people's needs, public opinion and the political moods of the working people, and the problems of social life, and indicate the ways of solving them. In addition they facilitate the timely revelation of shortcomings in the work of the state apparatus and in the style and methods of some leading party and economic cadres, and adopt effective measures for their removal.

Springing from the important political and social importance of the work with the letters of and contacts with the working people, the BCP Central Committee adopted a concrete decision (6 December 1977), on further improving this activity. The April 1982 decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the recent 7 March 1986 decision of the Secretariat on the work concerning the letters of the citizens to the 13th BCP Congress, were an expression of the attentive and careful attitude toward the letters of and contacts with the citizens.

A total of 5,546 letters from individual citizens and working and creative collectives from all parts of the country have been sent to the 13th BCP Congress in connection with the nationwide discussion of the congress' materials, and other issues. Hundreds of letters continued to arrive during the congress days. They contain proposals of public significance for the socio-economic and scientific-technical development of the country, and for decisive struggle against some negative phenomena in our life.

In a significant part of the letters the citizens make proposals related to the 13th BCP Congress' documents. In others they demand their recognition as active fighters against fascism and capitalism, the regulation of the party status of expelled or dropped party members in accordance with Article 8 of the Statute, the recognition of party service length, and they complain about unsatisfied needs in areas of social-everyday life, housing, legal, labor-rights and others.

All requests and petitions of the citizens have been filed and carefully studied in a timely manner. The letters connected with demands of the citizens to recognize them as active fighters against fascism and capitalism have been directed for study to a working group, established by a decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat. Some other letters have been directed to the relevant social, state, and economic organs and organizations, ministries, and departments, to be checked and to make a practical decision. An additional control will follow these decisions. A response to a larger part of the complaints, requests, critical notes, and signals of the citizens to the congress, which have been received, will be issued by the BCP Central Committee and Central Control-Auditing Commission, in accordance with the decision of the Secretariat.

After most carefully reviewing the available materials and collected data on the requests and proposals of the citizens, the Commission on Personal Requests and Petitions proposes to the congress to adopt the following decision:

1. Adopt the information contained in the report of the Commission on Personal Requests and Petitions of the working people and positively evaluate its work related to reviewing the letters of the citizens to the 13th BCP Congress.

2. Restore the party membership of 40 party members, punished by expulsion from party ranks, and recognize the uninterrupted party service of five members.

3. Instruct the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP to study and discuss the requests of 102 citizens, about whom the commission thinks that there are clear arguments for a new review of their party status, and adopt appropriate decisions.

4. Do not grant a positive answer to the requests of 178 citizens on restoring their party membership, or canceling or shortening their party penalties, because the penalties have been justifiably imposed in accordance with the requirements of BCP Statute.

5. Grant a positive answer to the requests of 212 citizens to recognize their active antifascist activity, and a negative answer to the requests of 363 citizens, because of their insufficient activity.

The list of the approved requests has been attached to the commission's protocol.

6. Instruct the BCP Central Committee and Central Control-Auditing Commission to most carefully check the requests, complaints, signals, and proposals which have been submitted after the conclusion of the work of the Commission on Requests and Petitions, and control their further solution and utilization of the significant ideas and proposals of the citizens in social practice.

7. Instruct the BCP Central Committee and Central Control-Auditing Commission, as well as the organs charged with profoundly studying the issues raised by the letters, to inform within a month all citizens on the decision of the congress and the other organs on the issues raised by them.

5 Apr Markov Speech

AU081804 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 7

[Speech delivered by Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies at the 13th BCP Congress on 5 April]

[Text] I fully support the basic conclusions, evaluations, and trends for the future work of our party developed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech. This speech was permeated by a deep, scientific analysis and foresight and, together with the other documents which we will adopt and with the debates which took place here, it is transforming the present party forum into an event of historic significance for our party and state. The 13th BCP Congress will occupy a special place in our party's history, because it is mapping out the goals of our socioeconomic development for the period up to the end of this century.

The goals expressed at the congress are indissolubly linked to the tasks of the socialist community, specified in the adopted comprehensive program for the CEMA member-countries' scientific-technical progress for the period up to 2000. The implementation of this program will ensure economic parity for our countries and in several fields of technical, technological, and human knowledge -- even their leading position. If Bulgaria is an equal partner of the other socialist countries in implementing this program and if we confidently engage in the solution of numerous crucial problems, then the solid basis of such participation is represented by our country's industrial power, by the scientific potential of Bulgaria, and by the knowledge and experience we have accumulated in numerous fields of human activity. This tremendous capital which we have at our disposal today is the result of the BCP general line which was adopted at the historic April plenum, a result of the correct and constantly expanding economic and scientific-technical policy of our country, a result of the April spirit in our political and social relations, a spirit which opened wise opportunities for the intiative and creative elan of our entire people. Today we are justifiably proud of the fact that contemporary socialist Bulgaria was built up within a period of 30 years, as a country endowed with great potential and with the possibility of marching side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries throughout the period up to the end of the century, as a country which enjoys the opportunity of taking its place among the highly developed states of this world.

We must now engage in practical activities for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 13th BCP Congress and the February and January plenums of the BCP Central Committee. The example set by the BCP Central Committee and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally as regards the spirit of innovation, the businesslike character of work, and perseverance and consistency in implementing the decisions adopted, must be transferred to all sectors of work -- to state and economic organs, workers collectives, and party organizations. This applies, in particular, to the activities in connection with the technological innovation and technical equipment of our economy, which is the basic task of the newly established State Committee for Research and Technologies.

The balance of technological links for strategic productions, as a basis for the preparations of the 5-year plan which was worked out in recent months with the joint efforts of economic organizations, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the State Planning Commission, and the State Committee for Research and Technologies, represented an experience for this approach. The balance involved the basic technologies along the chain of production from the raw material to the finished product, as well as the development of production linked to these technologies in the supply branches. Thus, for example, along with the technological reequipment of the electronics industry we are developing the production of new materials, we are consolidating the plants in the sector of electronic precision instrument making, and we are allocating considerable resources for the mastering of nontraditional technologies in the sector of material processing. The goal is to compile a well-balanced and linked-up plan likely to guarantee a well-proportioned and harmonious development of the mutually interconnected branches and productions, in order to guarantee a high consumer value and high production quality for the domestic and international market, and with the purposes of intensifying the specialization of production and multiplying its results.

The many-sided and dynamic development of technologies throughout the world demands that we focus our research activities upon those sectors and along those trends which are of decisive importance for our technological strategy, as it is expressed in the Draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as in the decisions of the February and January plenums of the BCP Central Committee.

This is precisely why we are devoting particular attention to the future balance of technological links as a nucleus of the comprehensive long-term program for the technological reequipment of the national economy.

The technological innovation of production envisaged in the draft plan cannot be implemented with our efforts alone. Our programs include the potential of the fraternal socialist countries, just as the industrial and scientific capacities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria play an active role in their plans. This mutual permeation is expressed in our integration processes with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries, above all in the implementation of the comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries for the period up to 2000.

We must devote particular attention to long-term planning in the technological reequipment of production and in the innovation of production. This permits us to integrate totally the entire cycle -- from scientific research activities to the mastering of technology and the marketing of the products. A natural form of organization for the implementation of this process are the program collectives which consist of specialists from research departments and from the producer plants. In view of such an approach the problem of the integration of a "no man's land" in mastering production and technologies in our country will gradually disappear. Hitherto the different stages of this uniform process used to be divided between the research worker, the producer, and the tradesman, whose interests, as a rule, hardly coincided.

The uniformity of interests can be achieved mainly through economic levers. One condition in fulfilling this task is that the incomes of the collective should be established in connection with the effect obtained from a new technology, or from the marketing of a new product. This will make the members of the collective responsible as well as interested in the final result of production.

In order to transform the results of scientific research into industrial technologies, we must unite the efforts of basic science, technological institutions, and research units belonging to economic organizations, as well as the efforts of the producers of technological equipment. A form of such methods of combining efforts already exists in the technological centers which were established in our country. In order to train for these centers the needed experts, who have to be endowed with high professional qualifications, the higher educational institutions must be involved in this cooperation, and other institutions engaged in the training of cadres must join. We must point out that the aforementioned centers are organized on the basis of the association principle and that each of the organizations preserves its own administrative and economic affiliation.

A decision has already been adopted on the organization of a laser technical center, as well as of centers for optoelectronics and biotechnologies in Plovdiv, and a center for microbial synthesis in Razgrad, as well as a center for new materials in Burgas. A proposal has been submitted to create a vacuum technologies center in Ruse, a center for genetic engineering, biochemistry, and molecular biology in Sofia, a center for plasma technologies and plastic processing of metals in Gabrovo, and others. These centers will deal with the respective technologies, they will plan and produce the necessary, specialized technical equipment for the wide application of technologies in our national economy.

In order to be able to fulfill the great tasks which we have assigned ourselves in technological reequipment, it is necessary within the short term to increase the productivity and effectiveness of the work of our engineering-technical cadres. It is no secret that in our country the time employed for research on new products and on necessary technologies for their production, in many cases exceeds their life-span on the international markets. Much time and effort of highly qualified cadres is wasted in experimental research and in the processing of its results on the basis of outdated technical equipment. We are already capable of producing the necessary computer equipment and electronic instruments and a considerable part of the measuring equipment which represent the material base for the application of contemporary methods of automatic designing and planning, necessary for experimental research, for mathematical modeling, and for the evaluation of the characteristic features of the future products, as well as for research on the opportunities of the existing technologies. One of the basic tasks of our electronic industry and scientific instrument making is to participate in technically reequipping scientific and technological institutions and in creating a modern material base for the technological centers.

The Accountability Report of the BCP Central Committee and the introductory speech stressed that the economic mechanism must become an effective instrument for expanding competition between the economic organizations and for improving their competitive capacities on the international markets. I would just like to dwell on one of the economic levers which are likely to be used as an effective factor for stimulating the interest of the producers and of economic organizations in the large-scale utilization of the results from the development of science, technical equipment, and technologies. As is known, one of the basic motivations for all producers in innovating their equipment and in the technical reequipment of production is the necessity of constantly improving the relation between "consumer value" and "price," as regards the product, service, or technology they offer. The law of competition is to obtain better quality, higher reliability, and better functional possibilities at the same, or even at a lower, price. This is the path of preserving the position conquered on the market, through which a high economic level of production is guaranteed. This pattern of economic behavior is valid for all those who are participating in international trade relations. As a result of this, it is possible through the price formation mechanism in our country to reflect the real conditions of work existing on the international market and to stimulate our economic organizations toward competition and emulation with the world producers, as regards the quality, the functional characteristics, and the prices of production. Precisely this will direct the economic organizations toward a wide use of the achievements of science and technical progress as a means of reducing primary production costs and improving the structure and economic aspect of production in the long run.

Naturally, in shaping the relation "price versus consumer's value" in the case of our production, we must take into consideration the technical and technological level of our production, but under all circumstances we must see to it that it is in direct conformity with the relation between the "price" and the "consumer value" of the corresponding production on the international market.

Considerable opportunities for reducing production expenditures and for an efficient utilization of the existing funds and the the human labor resources can also be realized by using contemporary planning methods and updated production management methods.

The automated systems of control and management in economic activities, in coordination with the methods of economic modeling, with the methods of evaluating the state of the economy and of identifying emerging processes in the economic sector, are making it possible to exert an accelerating effect upon the input and output of production systems and to ensure stability in their work. In addition, the automated systems make it possible to uncover with thoroughness the weak links and shortcomings in production, as well as in supply, in coordinated deliveries, and in the technological links. To put it briefly, the automated systems enable us to discover shortcomings throughout all production activities.

A nationwide network for the collection and processing of information -- which should include the computer capacities of large-scale producers, the trade and supply organizations, and the banking and financial-credit system -- must become the backbone of the control and management system in our economic sector. We are producing the necessary computer equipment for these activities and we have sufficient means for the transfer of information, so that within 2 or 3 years we can build up the basic part of our national information system.

Our entire party and all working people actively participated in the discussion of the decisions adopted at the February and January plenums, as well as in the debates on the Draft Theses for the Congress. The chief conclusion from these discussions is that the party program for the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country is wholeheartedly supported by our people. This is a program pursuing one chief goal; namely, to satisfy more fully the peoples material and cultural needs, to create political and social relations of such a character as to promote the creative elan and daring of each individual. This program shows how to use the advantages of the socialist social system for the benefit of our accelerated development on the basis of scientific-technical progress and for the construction of a national economy in conformity with the stage of a mature socialist society.

In order to achieve the goals set by the congress it is necessary to adopt bold and energetic actions; it is necessary to reorganize deeply the thoughts and consciousness of our people. However, there is no doubt that these goals are feasible, that all prerequisites exist for the implementation of the tasks that have been assigned.

KUWAIT PAPER INTERVIEWS ATANASOV ON GULF ISSUES

GF081931 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 7 Apr 86 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov by unidentified AL-ANBA' correspondent; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [AL-ANBA'] Your country has political and economic relations with Kuwait based on cooperation, friendly, and non-alliance. Have you made contacts with other Gulf countries to establish similar relations?

[Georgi Atanasov] We have no objections to the establishment of diplomatic relations with any of the Gulf countries. If those countries show the same desire, we will be ready to receive or commission envoys to hold serious talks on the basis of non-interference in each others' domestic affairs, mutual respect, and cooperation in the name of international understanding and safeguarding of international peace.

[AL-ANBA'] President Reagan announced economic sanctions against Libya recently, following the Rome and Vienna operations. He accused Libya of supporting international terrorism. Your country has strong bonds with Libya. What is your stance toward international terrorism in general and toward Libya following the departure there of the American experts and advisers, and does Bulgaria have military advisers in Libya?

[Atanasov] Our country is against all types of terrorism, despite the goals behind some of the terrorist operations. The Bulgarian Communist Party was against terrorism, even during the years of the bitter armed struggle against fascism in Bulgaria. Bulgaria is currently taking very strict measures to prevent terrorist operations on its territories, and it is also participating in the struggle against terrorism on the international level.

The United States and Israel found an excuse, through the tragic events of the Vienna and Rome airports, to make baseless accusations against Libya and carried out hostile acts against it. It is no secret that the rapid Libyan campaign was a result of the insolent U.S. acts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries and to punish those countries which adopt an independent and anti-imperialist policy, and which pave their way towards progress. This is something which the United States does not approve of.

The recent piracy acts against Libya in the Gulf of Sidra were another expression of the policy adopted by U.S. imperialism, which openly and clearly terrorizes a state and ignores the UN Charter and all the principles, norms, and international laws. Thus Bulgaria joins the international community in its protest against and denunciation of this armed aggression against the sovereignty of the Libyan territories. The international relations are already uncertain as a result of threats and do not need a new element of tension which will have disastrous effects on international peace, which are difficult to predict.

In addition, Bulgaria has very strong cooperation relations with Libya, which are witnessing continued progress. Those relations are not qualitative relations, because they take into consideration the interests of the two countries and are based on legal bases within the framework of clear and firm agreements. For years there have been representatives of Bulgarian companies in Libya. Those representatives were working in Libya long before a decision was made to call back the U.S. experts and engineers. Our comprehensive cooperation with Libya contributes to bolstering Libya's national independence, which consequently supports the defense capabilities of this friendly country. However, there are no Bulgarian military experts in Libya.

[AL-ANBA'] What is your country's stance toward the recent developments in the PDRY?

[Atanasov] The relations between our country and the PDRY are developing within the framework of the spirit of friendship and cooperation treaty signed in Sofia in 1981, on the bases of noninterference in each other's domestic affairs and joint mutual cooperation.

DOYNOV LEADS DELEGATION TO FRG HANNOVER FAIR

AU071825 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Hannover, April 7 (BTA correspondent) -- In connection with the Hannover '86 Technical Fair, where Bulgaria is a partner country of the F.R.G., a Bulgarian Government delegation arrived here led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Mrs Birgit Breuel, minister of economics and transport of Lower Saxony, by Dr Goermann, director general of the Hannover Fair, and by other officials.

A socialist country, member of the C.M.E.A., is taking part in this important venue of international technological and industrial cooperation as a partner country of the F.R.G. for the first time in its history. On an area of more than 5,000 square meters of exhibition space, about 150 Bulgarian economic associations, foreign trade organisations, separate combined works and plants, as well as joint ventures will show their up-to-date technological research and developments in major economic branches. The display is centred on Bulgaria's achievements in the sphere of machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, transport engineering and communication technology.

The Bulgarian participation at this year's Hannover Fair is met with enormous interest by the business community in the F.R.G. and a number of other countries. These days many West German dailies and special issues carry extensive articles and features on Bulgaria's stable socio-economic development, on her grown potential as a reliable trading partner, on our country's desire to promote mutually advantageous business and techno-scientific cooperation. This year's participation of Bulgaria is accompanied by a rich cultural programme with the participation of well-known Bulgarian companies of musicians and artists. A large exhibition of modern Bulgarian painting was opened in the presence of the city's chief mayor, Mr Herbert Schmalstieg, and representatives of the intellectual circles. The town hall lobbies house a photo exhibition on our country's socio-economic development, and a week devoted to Bulgaria as a centre of international tourism was inauguarated at one of the best hotels in Hannover this evening.

Speaks at Fair Opening

AU081942 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Promoting Trade and Economic Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Hannover, April 8 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian governmental delegation headed by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, attended the official opening of the "Industry-86" International Technical Fair in Hannover at which this year Bulgaria is a chief partner state. He made a speech on behalf of the Bulgarian government and all foreign exhibitors at "Industry-86": "We regard our participation as a continuation of the policy of promoting business relations with all countries in the world on an equal footing. The changes which have been adopted have created better conditions for Bulgaria's participation in the broadening and deepening of socialist economic integration and for promoting the trade and ecomomic relations with the advanced capitalist countries."

Dwelling on the open natue of Bulgaria's economy, Mr. Ognyan Doynov expressed the hope that in the normalization of the CMEA-EEC relations the cooperation with the countries of Western Europe will be given a new impetus both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis.

ATANASOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN POWER MINISTER

AU081521 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Ioan Avram, the minister of electric power of Romania. They examined questions of building joint complex installations on the Danube River and of further cooperation in the field of electric power.

TRADE STATISTICS WITH GDR SHOW UPSWING

AU091342 Sofia BTA in English 0643 GMT 9 Apr 86

["G.D.R.: Bulgaria's Second Largest Trading Partner" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA) -- A 1,300 million foreign currency levas worth of countertrade have asserted the position of the G.D.R. as Bulgaria's second largest trading partner, after the Soviet Union. This has become possible thanks to Bulgaria's industrialisation, in which the G.D.R. has a considerable share. At present more than 50 per cent of the goods exchanged are machines and equipment, and this figure is expected to rise to 60 per cent for Bulgaria and to 70 per cent for the G.D.R. during the ninth five-year period (1986-1990).

The trade between the two countries has registered a very high dynamism: 9.9 per cent of annual average growth since the beginning of the 1970's. This percentage is higher than the overall growth rate of the foreign trade in the same period.

Last year alone, the deliveries of computer equipment were 15-fold larger than the overall exports to the G.D.R. in 1950. Thirty-six years ago, these exports consisted of 75 per cent of agricultural goods and 25 per cent of raw materials. Mechanical handling equipment and machines are now being exchanged under specialisation and cooperation agreements. Such agreements are being fulfilled in the chemical and the electronics industries, in the manufacturing of metal working and woodworking machines, farming and textile machinery, high- and low-voltage equipment, etc.

After the Soviet Union, the G.D.R. is Bulgaria's largest supplier of machines and equipment. Opencast mining machines take up a significant share in these imports, and 72 such devices are functioning at the coalfields of the Maritsa Iztok power engineering complex. The first steps towards joint industrial production in this field have already been made.

Contacts in science and technology also receive serious attention. During the eighth five-year period, the two countries have been working on 28 subjects which were assigned to more than 50 organisations. Particularly fruitful are the ties between 15 purpose-oriented enterprises in the two countries, which have channelled their joint efforts into solving problems concerning the rationalisation of manufacturing processes, the transference of new energy technologies into practice and making highly competitive commodities.

During the ninth five-year period, the two countries will barter 22 per cent more goods and services than in the previous five-year period, and the share of the production exchanged under specialisation and cooperation agreements within the overall countertrade will reach 40 per cent as against 30 per cent in the 1981-1986 period.

RUDE PRAVO ON U.S. 'PRETEXT' FOR 'ARMED AGGRESSION'

LD100645 Prague CTK in English 0551 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 10 (CTK) -- "Washington intends to use the recent attacks on a TWA civilian plane and a discotheque in West Berlin as a pretext for a new armed provocation against Libya," RUDE PRAVO said today, adding that warships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are heading again to the Libyan coast.

"Libya is being overtly threatened once more. Striking again is the non-existence of any proof whatever of the country's share in the base attacks on civilian targets. On the other hand, much evidence can be easily provided of terrorist activity of the United States and its aid to terrorists," the paper said and stressed that the USA takes part in the murder of women and children by arming Nicaraguan and Angolan counter-revolutionaries.

The United States tried to involve its West European allies in its anti-peace adventure, asking them to impose stricter economic sanctions against Libya, close Libyan diplomatic missions, and expel many Libyan diplomats, RUDE PRAVO said and added that this "naturally has serious effect on their independence and decisions of fundamental foreign political questions."

HUSAK ADDRESSES CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD091530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The second session of the CPCZ Central Committee was held today in the Spanish Hall at Prague Castle. The session was opened and chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The session discussed the preparation of elections for legislative bodies and national committees, which will take place on 23 and 24 May this year.

The submitted drafts, documents and tasks of the party in the pre-election period were explained by Comrade Gustav Husak. The Central Committee appreciated the activity of party, social and state organs, and organizations in the selection of the National Front candidates for the deputies to representative bodies, in the preparation of election program, in the development of the broad working activity and initiative of citizens in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of its founding.

The CPCZ Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution. In it, all party organs and organizations, Communists active in organs of the national front and affiliated organizations, representative bodies and other organs of the socialist state, in mass information media, in all spheres of our social life, are obliged to continue, with great responsibility and with high demands, to carry out effective political, organizational, and mass political work for the elections to bring a decisive victory for National Front candidates and for the program of acceleration of socioeconomic development of society, set by the 17th CPCZ Congress to meet with the broad and active support of all the people.

The Central Committee expects, the resolution stresses, that the entire pre-election preparation and the successful proceedings of the elections would strengthen further the unity of the party and the people, woud contribute to the deepening of socialist democracy. It expresses conviction in the elections, the joint determination of workers, cooperative farmers, and other working peoples, to implement conscientiously the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, aiming for the further prosperity of our socialist homeland, happiness and well-being of its citizens, preservation and strengthening of peace in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee then also adopted some organizational measures and a report on the activity of the presidium secretary and the commission of the CPCZ Central Committee since the 17th session of the Central Committee of the party in February 1986.

Comrade Gustav Husak spoke at the end of the session. He appreciated the unanimity of the Central Committee when deciding important questions on the agenda of its session. He stressed that the most important task of the party now is to implement consistently, step by step, the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the political, economic, and social spheres in the organizational, cadre, and political-educational work, and in other sections too. This requires purposefully overcoming manifestations of routine inertia in the assertion of new thinking, approaches, and solutions which the congress set. The most important is to win over the broadest strata of working people for an active and initiative-filled participation in the implementation of the program worked out by the congress. It is necessary to develop also in this spirit the preparation of the general elections to representative bodies of all levels, Comrade Gustav Husak said. The CPCZ Central Committee's session ended with the singing of the Internationale.

HUSAK ADDRESSES WFTU DELEGATION HEADS

LD092301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today, in the presence of Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, heads of delegations attending a session of the WFTU Bureau.

Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the WFTU, informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the activity of the WFTU in the present period and about the session of its Bureau curently discussing the content and organizational preparation of the 11th World Trade Union Congress. The congress, which will be held under the slogan: "Working people and trade unions for peace and for work," in Berlin in September, will assess the fulfillment of conclusions of the 10th World Trade Union Congress and will set the main directions of activities of the WFTU for the next period. In conclusion, on behalf of all delegates, Sandor Gaspar conveyed gratitude for the all-round help and support given to the WFTU by the highest Czechoslovak organs.

At the beginning of his address Comrade Gustav Husak paid a high tribute to the activity of the WFTU, the biggest and most influential association of working people in the world, which, since its birth 40 years ago, has consistently waged a struggle for the interests of working people on all continents. It is in the front rank of fighters against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and for peace, democracy, and social progress. Czechoslovak trade unions also take an active part in its work, Comrade Husak stressed, because the great goals of the WFTU correspond fully with the concept of activities of our trade unions. Recently, Comrade Husak went on, at the 17th CPCZ Congress, we approved a program of acceleration of socioeconomic and public development. Its implementation will assure a richer life for our citizens, an improvement in their living and working conditions, the further development and perfection of socialist democracy, the broadening of the participation of working people in the management of state and public affairs.

Our trade unions, the National Front, the whole of society identify with the congress conclusions because they correspond with the interests and aspirations of our working people.

In the present complex international situation, Comrade Gustav Husak went on, the main issue for all working people is the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear disaster, for the achievement of progress in the efforts to halt armament on earth and to prevent its spreading to outer space, for a return to a policy of detente and peaceful cooperation. He stressed that Czechoslovakia resolutely supports the Soviet proposal for the complete and total liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century and its initiative for a ban on all nuclear blasts. These ideas were heard again yesterday in a speech by Mikhail Gorbachev at a meeting with the working people of Kuybyshev and Kuybyshev Oblast.

Czechoslovakia is also a co-author of the appeal of Warsaw Pact member countries to all European states, to the United States, and Canada for the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones on the European continent. We are deeply convinced, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed, that the vast human and material resources used for the production of arms can be used much more sensibly for the solution of global problems of mankind, for improving economic and social conditions of working people, and for the further extention of aid to developing countries. In this connection he appreciated highly the WFTU's determination to fight even more actively for the solution of the most topical questions of the present, to unite the forces of working people for the further strengthening of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished many successes to the deliberations of the WFTU bureau and expressed the conviction that the results of the session will help good preparations and successful proceedings at the 11th World Trade Union Congress.

HUSAK, ENVOY TO USSR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD092157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union. He discussed with him some topical questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

HUSAK MEETS WITH REGIONAL, CITY SECRETARIES

LD081800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the presence of the members and the candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium and the members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, chaired a meeting held in Prague today with the leading secretaries of the party regional and city committees of Prague and Bratislava.

Those present discussed the work of the party in implementing the conclusions of the 17th Party Congress with regard to the concrete conditions and work of party bodies and organizations, including all parts of the National Front, and the active participation of citizens. They also discussed the course of preparations for elections to representative bodies, and progress in the implementation of the political guidelines approved by the Party Central Committee Presidium. They also praised the widely developing working and political activity and initiative of the working people in honor of the 17th Party Congress and the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ, as well as the successful fulfillment of the demanding tasks of 1986 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

DISSIDENT GIVEN JAIL TERM FOR ANTI-COMMUNIST JIBE

AU081242 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Prague, April 8 (AFP) -- Czech dissident Petr Cibulka has been jailed for four months for "insulting the beliefs of citizens" during a quarrel in a restaurant, a dissident group here said Tuesday. The committee for the defence of unjustly accused persons (VONS), said Mr. Cibulka, a 35-year-old worker, was jailed in Brno-Bohunice, southern Moravia, and was sentenced to three years of internal exile in Brno and banned from residing in Prague for a further three years. It said the verdict "must be seen as a reprisal for Petr Cibulka's recent membership in VONS."

Mr. Cibulka was arrested in March 1985 after a dispute with waiters in a Prague restaurant, when he reportedly said: "If nobody protests, the communists will still be here in 100 years."

CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ITALIAN CP CONGRESS

LD071405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, left for Italy today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party. It will attend the deliberations of the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, which will take place in Florence between 9 and 13 April. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

LD091110 Prague CTK in English 0852 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City April 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia believes that it is necessary to push for a halt to the arms race on all fronts, Dalibor Hanes, head of the Czechoslovak delegation stated at the session of the 75th conference of the Interparliamentary Union here yesterday. He pointed out the extensive and concrete program of complete and general liquidation of nuclear weapons proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev last January. There are also other important initiatives such as a commitment by nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to establish nuclear-free zones in the world, to liquidate chemical weapons and reduce conventional armament.

Dalibos Hanes recalled the joint proposal of the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to the West German Government last year to create a zone without chemical weapons in Central Europe.

In another part of his address the deputy chairman of the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union resolutely rejected terrorism which is spreading in the world and recommended that efficient methods be worked out to eradicate it. He said that Czechoslovakia together with other socialist countries supports the struggle of the nations of Latin America for independence, social and economic progress. It condemns aggressive actions aimed against sovereign Nicaragua. An international conference under U.N. auspices would be a practical road to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

SPOKESMAN DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN DISCOTHEQUE ATTACK

LD091052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 9 Apr (ADN) -- In the German Democratic Republic every form of terrorism has been condemned for political and humanitarian reasons. This was reaffirmed by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Wednesday. He expressed disgust and anger over the bloody terrorist attack on a West Berlin discotheque that claimed lives and left many injured.

The spokesman decisively rejected attempts to link the GDR in any way with this criminal act. The hope was expressed that such criminal acts would not be used to poison the international atmosphere.

The GDR believed that every nation had the inalienable right to choose its political, economic and social system free from any form of outside interference and imperialist dictat. At the same time, the GDR has taken the view that individual acts of terror do no more than provide excuses for the most aggressive imperialist circles to discredit revolutionary movements, to strengthen the apparatus of suppression, internally and externally, as well as to embark on a policy of state terrorism.

The spokesman underlined the GDR standpoint that it was necessary to remove the causes of terrorism and to solve disputes and conflicts by peaceful means. He reaffirmed the willingness, on the basis of principle, of the GDR to participate in the fight against international terrorism.

REPORTAGE ON MITTAG VISIT TO FRG, MEETINGS

Tours Hanover Fair

LD092143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Hanover, 9 Apr (ADN) -- In the interests of the further promotion of mutually beneficial economic and trade relations between the GDR and the FRG, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, visited the Industrie '86 Hanover Fair on Wednesday.

In the course of his visit to the fair, Guenter Mittag had a meeting with the minister of economics and transport of the state of Lower Saxony, Birgit Breuel. The talk focused on current questions on expanding economic relations. Minister Birgit Breuel noted that there has been success recently in giving more Lower Saxony firms the chance to participate in economic cooperation with the GDR, and that this path is to be continued.

Guenter Mittag emphasized the principles of the GDR in business and trade policy to expand relations both with large enterprises from industry and trade as well as with healthy medium-sized FRG firms. In the interests of improving the structure of reciprocal trade, the GDR is aiming, above all, for a rise in exports in the field of machine construction and electrical engineering/electronics, and at the same time, in 1986, will import machines, plant and equipment from the FRG, as it did in 1985. That is why GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises are taking part in over 50 fairs in the FRG this year. CDU Presidium member Walter Leisler Kiep was also present at the talk.

At the Fried. Krupp GmbH exhibition Guenter Mittag had a friendly talk with the Supervisory Council chairman, Dr Berthold Beitz, and with the executive chairman, Dr Wilhelm Schneider, who expressed the great interest of their firm in the further expansion of relations with foreign trade enterprises and combines in the GDR. It was noted in the talk that since the conclusion of the basic treaty between the two German states, trade and economic relations have developed in a stable and steady manner. This was shown by the turnover which has risen from 5.6 billion in 1973 to 16.7 billion in 1985. Dr Beitz spoke in support of continuing this positive development, all the more so because it has become a central support for overall GDR-FRG relations and because mutually beneficial trade serves peace.

This fundamental view was also shared by the Executive Chairman of Salzgitter AG, Ernst Pieper, and by the chairman of the supervisory council, Dr Guenther Sassmannshausen, who welcomed Guenter Mittag at the company stand and showed him a selection of products from the concern. In the talk which followed between the GDR delegation and leading representatives from the firm, Ernst Pieper expressed his satisfaction with the talk he had held with Erich Honecker at the Salzgitter stand at the Leipzig spring fair, where he spoke in support of an expansion of existing good business relations. The chairman reaffirmed this wish to Guenter Mittag along with the intention to develop cooperation with the GDR even more closely. There are still many opportunities for this.

Guenter Mittag emphasized the active role of Salzgitter AG in the development of economic relations between both German states. In GDR, he said will consistently continue its path of steady economic growth for the benefit of the people. The forthcoming 11th party congress will make the necessary decisions for this. This clearly defined economic policy offers good prospects for the expansion of relations in business, science, and technology.

On Wednesday afternoon Guenter Mittag and his entourage travelled on to Bonn. The GDR delegation was welcomed at Cologne-Bonn airport by the state secretary in the federal economics ministry, Dr Dieter von Wuerzen. [East Berlin ADN in German on 9 April at 1221 GMT, in a similar item, adds the following: "Guenter Mittag had a friendly meeting at the exhibit of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers."]

Meets With FRG President

LD092109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Hanover, 9 Apr (ADN) -- At the end of his visit to the Hanover Fair, Industrie '86, a meeting took place between Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and the President of the FRG, Richard von Weizsaecker. The federal president expressed pleasure at the presence of Guenter Mittag at the fair and said: "Please convey my greetings to Mr. Honecker."

Guenter Mittag expressed thanks for the opportunity of the meeting and emphasized that the GDR supports mutually beneficial trade relations, which are a firm part of its policy for the safeguarding of peace. Trade between states with differing social orders should serve peaceful relations and further strengthen them.

Richard von Weizsaecker replied that all cooperation has to contribute to the solution of the most important question, the safeguarding of peace.

Present at the talk were state secretary "Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; the head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt; as well as on the FRG side, the prime minister of Lower Saxony, Earnst Albrecht; and the Lower Saxony economics minister, Birgit Breuel.

Talks to Journalists

LD092213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Hanover, 9 Apr (ADN) -- On leaving the stand of Fried. Krupp GmbH, Guenter Mittag answered questions from journalists. Asked whether the lively economic and trade talks at the Leipzig and Hanover fairs are a sign of the further expansion of economic relations between the two German states, Guenter Mittag said: "I think that both the Leipzig Fair and the Hanover Fair show that the expansion of economic and trade relations is important for the development of relations between the GDR and FRG."

With reference to the press release issues by the GDR delegation, Guenter Mittag was asked whether the SDI agreement between the FRG and the United States is a burden. He said: "Certainly it is a burden. You know that just as well as I do."

In response to a journalist's query whether Guenter Mittag has also come to determine a date for a visit by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the FRG, Guenter Mittag said he has not come to join in speculations but to promote relations between the two states. Naturally this also includes political issues. But he wanted to say that he had no intention of discussing dates for the general secretary when he did not know of the details.

Asked about the possibilities opened up by the GDR's new 5-year plan for the expansion and deepening of trade relations between the GDR and FRG, Guenter Mittag said: According to our present commitments, an annual economic growth of 4 to 5 percent is planned for our country. This, of course, means that the possibility exists to expand trade and economic relations with individual countries.

Asked to what extent the reduction in oil prices poses difficulties for the GDR, Dr Mittag said: "The GDR has not come into any difficulties either as a result of high or low prices. As is known, production in the sphere of the lignite industry is extremely well developed. We have a production volume of over 300 million metric tons of lignite a year. Our enterprises, to a large extent, work on the basis of lignite. In this respect I don't think this will cause us any difficulties."

A journalist wanted to know whether any specific matters regarding trade were discussed during the visit and Guenter Mittag answered: "Our talks here are always concrete when we meet." "We always discuss possibilities for the development of trade relations."

In reply to an interjection from a journalist that the GDR does not perhaps always have available the goods to be delivered the Federal Republic which are in demand, Guenter Mittag said: "I regard that as a rumor since at the Leipzig fair agreements on GDR deliveries worth over M600 million were concluded. And if this continues we will shortly achieve the entire volume. I think it is right to proceed from the realities since trade volume reached a level of M16.7 billion in 1985, and that is an amount worth shouting about."

In response to a further interjection that after many years of surplus, the GDR last year had a deficit in bilateral trade for the first time, Guenter Mittag said: "It was our wish to have a balanced trade after having a surplus of over M1 billion, and we have kept to that. We keep out word when we say something."

A further question was whether Swing [interest-free credit facility] was discussed. The reply was: "That was not a topic and is no topic for discussion."

Asked about any concrete projects discussed in Hanover, Guenter Mittag replied: "Of course we discussed concrete projects but I don't want to go into that in detail now. Naturally cooperation with Salzgitter is involved here. We have good relations with Salzgitter; it is an internationally-respected firm and we have had, as I said, good relations with it for years."

Talks With Kohl

LD092047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, was received on Wednesday afternoon by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl for a talk. Guenter Mittag conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated.

During the talk, Guenter Mittag underlined the great importance of the joint statement adopted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl in March 1985.

Referring to current international issues, Guenter Mittag underlined the special importance of a halt to all nuclear tests for the safeguarding of peace, and in this connection pointed to the GDR's standpoint on SDI.

Guenter Mittag again pointed out that trade can continue to play a stabilizing role in overall relations between the GDR and FRG, and the GDR is prepared, for its part, to create the necessary preconditions for its further expansion.

The talk was attended by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt. It was attended on the FRG side by Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and the chief of the Federal Chancellor's office Wolfgang Schaeuble.

HONECKER RECEIVES SPORTS ASSOCIATION DELEGATION

LD091952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Wednesday received a delegation from the German Gymnastics and Sports Association (DTSB), headed by its president Manfred Ewald. The delegation included well-known athletes such as Heike Drechsler, Sylvia Gerasch, Lutz Hesslich, Wolfgang Hoppe, Carola Hornig, Karin Kania, Marita Koch, Sylvio Kroll, Dietmar Schauerhammer, Ulf Timmermann, and Frank-Michael Wahl, meritorious exercise leaders, trainers, sports functionaries, and the members of the DTSB Secretariat.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the DTSB president spoke about the results of the "sports relay race 11th party congress." Manfred Ewald thanked the Central Committee and its general secretary Erich Honecker, for the successful policy that benefits the people and also offers physical culture and sport very good opportunities for development. Since the 10th SED Congress and particularly during the sports relay race which has now ended, the membership of the DTSB has increased to 3.5 million.

Erich Honecker received the report on the successful work of the DTSB with pleasure. The socialist sporting organization has great political responsibility and is making an important contribution to the development of the socialist way of life in accordance with the SED program.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee praised the sportsmen and women of the GDR as active ambassadors of peace. The declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev to free the world from nuclear and other weapons of destruction, affirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as the Soviet Union's efforts for a nuclear test ban support the world conscience in the joint struggle for peace and security. This constructive policy receives the unqualified active support of the GDR. In contrast, the FRG is damaging the international situation by its participation in the U.S. SDI program, as well as damaging relations with the GDR and the other socialist countries.

Damage is also done, Erich Honecker said, to relations between states by attempting to credit with terrorist crimes those states that condemn terrorism as a matter of principle, because it solves nothing and plays into the hands of the reaction. The German workers' movement knows many such provocations, whose string-pullers remained in the background: against Emperor Wilheim I in Bad Ems, the Reichstag fire, the orchestration of the cloak and dagger operation against the editors of DER SPIEGEL using the excuse of a major treason plot, and many other attacks whose string-pullers remained in the background.

We express our honest sympathy with the victims of the terrorist attack in West Berlin, Erich Honecker emphasized. We mourn with their relatives. In view of such events, we also favor the West Berlin police being given permission from the occupation authorities concerned to undertake the checking of persons at the frontier between Berlin (West) and the GDR.

It is known throughout the world today, Erich Honecker continued, what great gains have been made possible by socialism on German soil in the field of physical culture. In view of the great tasks we face in the future, it is even more necessary to make the pursuit of sport a matter for all the people to a greater degree.

The forthcoming 11th party congress will make decisions for the second half of the 1980's and up to the turn of the century they will be of far-reaching importance, the SED Central Committee general secretary emphasized. Their realization would take the GDR a good deal further along the path shown by the party program for the development of advanced socialist society. The course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy will be consistently continued. This calls for and makes possible the further blossoming of socialist physical culture.

Also taking part in the cordial meeting in the Central Committee building were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Rudi Hellman, head of the Sports Department in the Central Committee; and Guenter Erbach, state secretary for physical culture and sport.

REAGAN SUSPECTS LIBYA BEHIND RECENT TERRORISM

LD100855 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[By correspondent Elemer Csak]

[Text] Reagan stated that there is no undeclared war in progress against Libya and that the fleet maneuvers are scarcely of a provocative nature. The United States wishes to prove to the world that it does not recognize the Gulf of Sidra as Libyan territorial waters, the President added.

In connection with the most recent terrorist actions, Reagan said in the evening that he definitely suspects the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi. However, at his morning press conference he said that at the moment the collection of evidence is still in progress.

On both occasions the U.S. President sharply attacked Nicaragua, urging military support for the counter-revolutionaries. He stated that without that aid, Nicaragua would become a Soviet beachhead. For the first time, he said that the purported Nicaraguan attack against Honduras took place with the approval of Cuba.

In connection with the fall in oil prices, Reagan expressed his hope that the situation would stabilize; at the same time, he took a stand in favor of the assertion of free market competition.

The President did not deal substantially with Soviet-U.S. relations, and he also (?omitted) hostile expressions. Regarding the summit conference, he said that June is entirely out of the question. According to U.S. opinion, the high-level meeting can only take place in July or in late autumn, after the congressional elections, Ronald Reagan said at his press conference.

KADAR ATTENDS MEETING AT DEFENSE MINISTRY

LD101001 Budapest MTI in English 0845 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI) -- The leading staff of the Hungarian People's Army met for a meeting Thursday at the Ministry of Defence. The meeting is attended by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Also present are Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Peter Varga, department head of the HSWP Central Committee; and Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

At the meeting, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, summed up the results that the Hungarian People's Army has achieved over the last five years in the development and the preparation of the Army. In the introductory part of his speech he emphasized that the Hungarian People's Army, as a member of the Warsaw Treaty, and with the allied armies, is capable of and ready to defend the socialist achievements of Hungary. In connections with the targets set down at the 13th Congress of the HSWP, the minister spoke of the circumstances that determine the further development of the People's Army and which face the Hungarian People's Army in the next years in the interest of maintaining battle preparedness on a high level.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE 10TH CONGRESS THESES

AU010601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU (Supplement) in Polish 22-23 Mar 86 pp 1-31

["The PZPR Central Committee Theses for the 10th Party Congress"]

[Text] Preamble:

The PZPR continues to prepare for its 10th congress, which will sum up a difficult stage of Poland's most recent history and will make decisions that will open a new phase in the development of our socialist fatherland.

The subject of the present precongress discussion is the PZPR draft program, which is based on the achievements and the experience of the past 40 years and which lists the political, economic, and social goals as well as the values that determine the foundations of our activity. These theses concretely define these goals and tasks in 1986-90. Analyzing the needs and opportunities of our development as well as the dangers threatening it, the theses discuss the complicated conditions of this development and show that the successful solution of our country's difficulties requires the unification of all the patriotic forces of the people.

Convinced that party members bear special responsibilities, the PZPR Central Committee appeals for efforts to see that the 10th congress theses attract closer to the party and its program all those who want to see a secure, efficient, modern, and law-abiding Poland.

I. Along the Road to Socialist Reforms, Accord, and Struggle

1. The tasks that the 10th congress will map out result from the needs and determining factors developed during all the years of People's Poland and primarily determined by the situations and sociopolitical consequences of the past 5 years. The road we traversed in 1981-85 makes it possible to lay down new goals and tasks.

The political line of the Ninth PZPR Congress -- the line of socialist renewal -- has passed its practical test and will therefore certainly be reaffirmed for further continuation by the program approved by the 10th congress.

2. We have successfully passed the dramatic test of our country. We have restored regular development conditions for our socioeconomic life, and Poland has again become a strong link in the socialist community. Our achievements of the past few years continue to create socioeconomic conditions for further development. The consolidation of the worker-peasant backbone of power and the ever increasing social acceptance of our resolutions and main lines of activity have made it possible for the party to regain its capacity for playing its constitutional and leading role among people. The authority of the Sejm, which fulfills its constitutional functions, has increased. The people's councils are more efficient in playing their roles as masters of their respective areas with the help of new legal enactments which have raised their authority. The coalition method of government has developed and consolidated. The process of socialist renewal can be seen in the development of independent and self-governing trade unions and workers self-management bodies. PRON has become the most extensive platform for cooperation of all organized social forces and of citizens working to strengthen and develop People's Poland.

The process of socialist democracy has been enriched, the rule of law has been strengthened, and the struggle against social wrongdoing has been intensified.

Production decreases have been halted and the economy has been set on a development course. The economic reform continues to be implemented and improved. Agriculture continues to achieve better results and to improve the food supplies for the people. The flow of goods to shops has clearly improved. Although our economic situation continues to be difficult, the state's budgetary expenditures on health and social care continue to increase.

Positive changes continue to occur in social awareness. We have promoted ideological work and, as a result, we have strengthened the position of Marxism-Leninism and have increased the effectiveness of our struggle against the adversaries of socialism and against imperialist subversion.

These achievements must be strengthened and enriched. The party will continue the activities mapped out by the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee plenums on various topics, especially on the leading position of the workers class in socialist construction, on the worker-peasant alliance, on the role and tasks of the intelligentsia, on stimulating young people's militancy, and on efforts to strengthen the state and socialist democracy.

3. The factors that favor our development go hand in hand with difficulties which are a result of a particular concentration of complicated problems in the past few years.

The bloc of imperialist forces led by the United States has taken and continues to take various measures to make it difficult for us to cope with our problems. Sanctions continue to harm our economy, to hinder the process of its reconstruction, and to prevent improvements in our people's conditions.

Our economic development is being made difficult by small increases in basic raw and other materials, cuts in working time, the reduction in the retirement age of many categories of workers, and unfavorable changes in the structure of the population. The ecological threats in a number of the country's regions and in some branches of industry are an additional liability of our economy.

Great losses continue to be caused by inability, bad economic management, poor work discipline, and the frequent practices of putting individual and group parochial interests before public interests. The attitudes of apathy and helplessness stimulated by our political adversaries as well as ossified and conservative thinking create mental barriers to development. It is the party's task to mobilize extensive sections of the social forces in order to overcome these difficulties.

4. Submitting the 10th congress theses to nationwide discussions, the PZPR Central Committee presents in them the goals of the 1986-90 period, during which our country should be able to definitively overcome the remnants of our crisis and to create conditions for regular comprehensive development. The PZPR draft program stated that the main goal of that period is to "overcome the results of political tremors and the economic breakdown, to consolidate the foundations of socialism, social justice, and people's rule, and to implement the forward-looking socialist reforms of the functioning of the state and the economy." The implementation of this task will create conditions for improving living standards, for intensifying the socialist changes in our people's lives, and for developing and strengthening the foundations of socialism.

Socioeconomic development is the material basis for intensifying the socialist substance of social life, the activities of the state and self-government groups; changes in education, science, and culture; and improvements in health care. The social content of this process should be expressed by the working people's increasing occupational activities and by efforts to intensify social justice in line with the socialist principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his performance."

II. Poland in the Contemporary World -- The Party in the International Communist and Workers Movement

5. The fate of world peace is in the balance. The struggle between the tendency toward returning to the policy of detente and the tendency to continue the policy of confrontation, intensified tension, and increased armaments is continuing. People continue to be increasingly more aware that the only way out is to gradually reduce mass annihilation weapons until they are completely eliminated. The 27th CPSU Congress defined in detail the ways and means of achieving this goal. We fully support this congress. Our people's vital interests make it necessary for our country to make a worthy contribution to implementing the policy of detente and peace.

6. All patriotic forces should foster one's profound knowledge of Poland's interests and one's ability to distinguish between what helps and what harms our fatherland. Efforts to this end should be focused on a number of fundamental truths.

One, we should always resolve Polish problems and contradictions in good time. Our entire history, including Poland's decline and partitions, national uprisings, and the helplessness of the Polish state reborn after World War I and abandoned to its own devices in the tragic September of 1939, tells of this lesson. The defense of Poland's vital interests makes it necessary for us to achieve internal stability, to achieve the patriotic unity of all working people, and to ensure the leading role for the workers class and the guiding role for the party. Every attack against the state's constitutional foundations and every attempt to weaken the state amount to objective antinational activities. Poland means the unity of the country and the people as well as of the state and the fatherland. This unity must not be torn asunder.

Two, the socialist system has ensured Poland's secure and strong international position. Poland's present borders and their guaranteed inviolability and general recognition in international law are our people's historic achievement, which is closely related to socialism and to the alliances of our socialist state.

Three, thanks to the socialist constitutional community, for the first time in his history Poland has been able to develop and consolidate relations of friendship with all its neighbors. Our alliance with the USSR is the foundation of our country's foreign policy. In the present world there is not and cannot be any security for Poland without this alliance, the basis of which is the PZPR's and the CPSU's ideological community based on a common Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Four, the fate of our people is closely related to peace in Europe. The two world wars were waged on Polish soil and World War II began with the invasion of Poland. Our country suffered proportionately the largest losses in that war. Every large-scale conflict in Europe would certainly involve Poland. Hundreds and hundreds of nuclear missiles are directed against our country from the NATO countries. We must be fully aware of these dangers and do all we can to completely eliminate them.

7. Polish foreign policy, which is unchangeable in its general principles and which we continue to implement consistently, is a result of these facts, which involve Poland's vital interests. Our task is to create external conditions that make it possible for us to accomplish the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development planned until 1990. The main task is to fully rehabilitate and strengthen Poland's place in Europe and the world.

8. We must be aware of the challenges that the present world, including Poland, is facing.

In his speech in the United Nations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of this organization, PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski defined the following main goals and lines of our foreign policy: consolidating allied ties and cooperation within the socialist community; halting the dangerous arms race and preventing its transfer into space; reinstating the policy of detente in East-West relations; extinguishing hotbeds of war; supporting the aspirations of Asian, African, and Latin American nations toward complete emancipation; creating a system of international economic relations that facilitate the development and flow of modern science and technology; solving the problem of debts because it stranges the development of many countries and threatens the world economic situation; protecting the natural environment; and promoting exchanges of scientific and cultural achievements.

9. People's Poland is a reliable member of the community of socialist countries, which is now entering the stage of development based on intensive factors of development. This will accelerate the socioeconomic development of CEMA countries and will make it possible to exploit the virtues of socialism more fully. We must increase Poland's share and role in this organization. While carrying out a profound economic reform, we continue to watch with interest various methods of improving economic mechanisms in other socialist countries. Modern methods of economic management enrich opportunities for socialist integration and are stressed in our accords on cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries up to the year 2000. The present first 5-year period of implementing these accords will create decisive conditions for the success of the entire program for intensive development.

People's Poland will expand its friendly political and economic relations with the developing countries and the Nonaligned Movement, whose role in shaping the international situation continues to develop. We will do our best in supporting these efforts. Most of these countries have shown understanding for the difficulties we experienced at the beginning of the eighties. This understanding is one reason for accelerating the development of mutually favorable bilateral relations and extensive multilateral cooperation.

10. We are ready to go back to good partner-like relations with all Western countries, including the United States, and we hope that realism in their approach to Poland will win the upper hand. We have always taken the view that the principles of the CSCE Final Act have become a lasting foundation of peace, security, and cooperation. Resolutely opposing the ever lively trends toward undermining the territorial-political order in Europe, we will vigilantly guard the Polish-FRG treaty of 1970 and the subsequent accords and we will demand that they be fully implemented.

11. The PZPR actively participates in the international communist and workers movement, which continues to develop in an unceasing confrontation with life.

Our party takes the view that the differences of opinion and evaluation coming to the surface in these complicated processes should not undermine the unity and weaken the cooperation of the entire movement. This is necessary, especially in the present international situation. In view of the dangers inherent in the imperialist policy of aggression, the international communist and workers movement bears great responsibility for the effectiveness of the struggle in defense of peace. Our party, which has always developed bilateral contacts with all parties in the communist movement, still wants to develop them in the spirit of internationalist solidarity, agreement on basic principles, and respect for differences in conditions and action methods. This is how our party views other parties and expects other parties to do the same.

We will continue to attach great importance to restoring and expanding our contacts with the socialist and social-democratic parties, especially those in Europe. We regard dialogue with them as an important element of detente policy and of the construction of all-European security and social progress.

The PZPR will continue its contribution toward accomplishing these goals and toward the defense of peace in Europe and the world.

III. Socioeconomic Goals and Conditions for Achieving Them

Intensive Economic Management as a Response to Challenges of Development

12. The following are the socioeconomic goals in 1986-90:

-- strengthening and consolidating the economy's ability to develop effectively and uniformly;
-- ensuring gradual improvements in our living standards (which have deteriorated despite protective measures during our economic breakdown, measures effected mainly through retrenchment of investments.)

Before these two goals can result in increasing our national income in the 5-year period by 16-19 percent, we must make crucial progress in the effectiveness of economic management. This is indicated by our past experience, by the analyses of the process occurring in the world economy, and by the evaluation of the current determining factors in development. The most difficult of them are:

-- the burden of debts incurred in the seventies and the results of sanctions, which have reduced our ability to import the goods most necessary to sustain our economic development;
-- the large incidence of wear and tear on our machines and equipment as a result of the fact that investments were halted at the beginning of the eighties;
-- a small increase, (maximally 8-9 percent), in the flow of raw and other materials and the 5-percent increase in the supply of fuels;
-- manpower increases that are 3-4 times lower than in the previous 5-year periods and the simultaneous manyfold increases in the number of people at the pre-production and post-production ages;
-- greatly reduced nominal working time.

These determining factors must not lead us to pessimism and passivity. We must be rational and militant in drawing the necessary conclusions from this in order to correctly formulate social goals and development principles, as well as ways and means of implementing them in this 5-year period.

13. The overriding goal of the party's policy, one that stems from our constitutional principles, is to raise our living standards in line with a realistic evaluation of our economic potential. Proceeding from this, the party formulates the following social goals for the present 5-year period:

-- to increase consumption of food by about 12 percent;
-- to improve the flow of industrial goods to shops by increasing their supply by 17 percent;
-- to restore the balance between the flow of money and the flow of goods, and to reduce inflation to below 10 percent in 1990;
-- to increase by 42 percent the funds for social benefits, primarily for those who need help most and are unable to increase their wages through work;
-- to gradually solve the housing problem by increasing the number of new apartments by 10-12 percent and by other means;
-- to expand the material base of education and to radically increase education funds;
-- to meet more fully people's needs in health care, culture, recreation, and communal services;
-- to improve the working conditions and social facilities for work-forces;
-- to halt the process of the destruction of the natural environment.

14. In the face of the present determing factors the extent to which social goals are accomplished will be governed to a decisive degree by progress in the effectiveness of economic management. Analyses carried out in connection with the 5-year plan and the results of social consultations last year show that success in attaining the socioeconomic goals of the present 5-year period is possible by improving the effectiveness of economic management, by promoting economic growth, and by expediting social goals.

The effectiveness of economic management can be improved by reducing the material intensiveness of industrial production by 8-10 percent and building production by 10-12 percent; by reducing the energy intensiveness of the national income by 9-11 percent; and by increasing industrial labor productivity by 16 percent. These improvements can boost our overall national income by 16-19 percent, our national income to be shared by 14-17 percent, industrial production by 16 percent, and investments by 19 percent. As a result, overall consumption will increase by 13-14 percent, the flow of food by 12 percent, services by 28 percent, and apartments for occupation by 10-20 percent. The difference between the increase rate of the overall national income and that of the national income to be shared is a result of the necessity to service our debts.

The foregoing figures illustrate the extent to which we must make progress in the effectiveness of economic management in this 5-year period. We must accomplish these tasks because only in this way will we be able to ensure the country's steady development and to improve our living standards.

Accomplishing these tasks calls for resolute efforts to promote intensive development. This is a necessity and a law of development. Failing to exploit this law would call into question the implementation of our appointed social goals and would result in the stagnation of the economy and in the worsening of Poland's position in the world.

Intensive methods of economic management are the key to speeding our development and to fulfilling the aspirations of our society. We are able to overcome the obstacles along this road. One such special obstacle is the psychological barrier of frustration. The party must focus its strength and ideological commitment on the task of overcoming this barrier.

The following are the main levers of our program:

one, accelerating scientific-technological progress and using its achievements in practice;

two, increasing our economy's export potential and intensifying economic cooperation within CEMA, especially with the USSR;

three, expediting structural changes in the economy;

four, decisively reducing the energy intensiveness of production;

five, improving the use of manpower and boosting people's production militancy;

six, stimulating innovations, enterprise, and initiative through more effectively exploiting economic reform mechanisms and through other means;

seven, modernizing production assets and halting the process of their disinvestment.

The effectiveness of these levers depends on consistent efforts to restore and strengthen economic balance.

We have listed the levers that may speed up economic development and improve our living conditions. Making them work is the essence of our program. Progress in this field must be much greater than so far, and this depends to a large extent on the performance of enterprises, scientific research centers, self-government bodies, trade unions, and administrative bodies. Everyone must be active and try his hand at innovations, and the party must guide these processes and blaze trails for them. Working out specific ways of exploiting the levers with the help of which development can be accelerated should be the basic goal of precongress discussions in every party organization. If we are able to achieve greater progress along the road to economic effectiveness we will increase our opportunities for better results than envisaged by the initial draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90. In such a case we will be able to better meet the needs of the people. We can do this if we fulfill a clear condition, which is difficult but feasible -- if we improve our economic management and if we use more effectively the resources we possess.

Mainsprings of Increasing Effectiveness -- Ways of Employing Them

15. Man is the chief promoter of economic progress. Honesty in work, conscientiousness in discharging duties, and militancy and creativity in accomplishing tasks are the fundamental factors in progress. This means that our top task is to create conditions for developing and maximally utilizing the skills and talents of workers, to boost their responsibility for their work, and to strengthen their participation in producing results. The entire system of moral and material incentives and the criteria for selecting and promoting cadres must encourage the growth of the social forces dedicated to innovation and progress and must help trigger creative militancy of the most extensive sections of society, foster work competition, and achieve vocational and professional mastery.

In the present 5-year period, the increase in the population of productive age will amount to about 340,000 persons, four times less than in the previous 5-year period. In 1971-75 this increase amounted to 1.64 million and in 1976-80 to 1.25 million persons. At the same time, for every new worker there will be almost three persons of pre-production and post-production age. The largest part of this small increase in manpower will have to be employed in the nonmaterial sector.

Initial estimates indicate that the economy and services need to increase their manpower by about 600,000 persons. In the face of the present growth of our population, it is therefore necessary to make good the manpower shortages by reemploying at least 260,000 persons.

That this task is feasible is shown by the experience of other socialist countries in which the demographic situation has been similar or even more difficult for many years. They continue to solve manpower problems by rationalizing employment and increasing its intensity. The fact is that our development is being hindered not so much by the objective demographic situation as by the wrong methods of utilizing manpower reserves, by poor organization, and by loose discipline.

In defiance of economic realities, at the beginning of the eighties, large-scale reductions in our labor force took place, primarily because of the lowering of the retirement age for many categories of employees, because of a large increase in the number of retired workers, because of the institution of long-term leaves to attend to the education of children, and because of reductions in working time. This reduced manpower continues to be exploited with an effectiveness that leaves much to be desired.

The share of industrial employees in nonproduction jobs, (including administrative and office work) increased from 29.9 percent in 1980 to 31.8 per cent in 1984.

In construction trades this ratio went up from 23.7 to 26.4 percent. Last year, a production worker lost on average over 200 working hours as a result of absence [absencja]. Every day some 1.2 million workers are absent from work throughout the economy.

About 2 million persons change jobs annually and about 1 million of them do it for no valid reason and thus disorganize production and employment. This fact shows that the administration of manpower is ineffective and that there are large manpower reserves to be properly employed. For example, if we restored the proportion between administrative and production workers that existed at the time when manpower was managed from above, we could additionally employ over 70,000 persons in production. This figure amounts to some 50 percent of the increase in production employment envisaged for the entire 5-year period. Lowering absence from work by 25 percent means increasing employment by about 300,000 persons, which is almost what our enterprises now need. Cutting the daily losses in working time to the same extent would increase employment by 400,000 more persons.

Tapping this fact depends above all on radically eliminating the long-standing habits of wasteful manpower administration and of increasing manpower instead of employing it rationally. We cannot be satisfied with the present results of the implementation of the economic reform in this regard. The mechanism of economic compulsion forcing enterprises to rationally administer manpower is not effective enough. Two enterprises are glaring examples of this situation: The construction combine in Konin and the general construction combine in Szczecin. Both employ the same numbers of workers, but in one of them there are twice as many administrative workers as in the other.

Large numbers of managers and worker collectives are very reluctant to realize the truth that tapping unused production reserves in their own enterprises is the only feasible and profitable way to overcome manpower difficulties. There is no other way than improvements in work organization and discipline, and in exploiting working time. Administrative manpower in enterprises should be cut and employees should be redeployed to work in the production sectors equipped with more modern machines, which are frequently not fully exploited.

In line with the relevant decisions, it is necessary to universally employ the novel method -- novel under our conditions -- of verifying various jobs in order to reveal superfluous employment. The extent to which jobs in Polish industry have been verified has continued to diminish in the past few years, reaching the 47-percent mark in 1985. In the USSR this verification continues to be done in over 90 percent of jobs. True job norms requiring the necessary amounts of working time must be universally employed as an elementary condition for the effective organization and harmonization of production processes. That is why the services responsible for defining work norms and organization must be refurbished.

We must be more energetic in exploiting the ever-increasing ways of encouraging people to take up jobs. Economic teams are one such way. If we could employ these groups as they are employed in Hungary, we could recruit about 900,000 persons for them. Assuming that each person would work 10 hours a week in an economic team, we could obtain an additional workforce of 200,000 fully employed persons.

If we could double the number of retired people now actively employed we could additionally obtain a work force of some 380,000 persons working part-time, or 190,000 persons working full-time. Compared to the overall number of retired people, this doubling would account for merely 12-14 percent of such people, some 50 percent fewer than in other socialist countries.

Failing to take measures to induce more people to work would mean that we do not mind that our production machines and equipment continue to be exploited to an ever decreasing extent and that production stagnates in sectors where producer materials are available, but where only manpower shortages hinder growth. For example, machines and equipment in the electroengineering industry work for less than one work shift nowadays.

Only simultaneous measures aimed at attracting to jobs all those who are able to work and aimed at rationally exploiting the manpower already in jobs will be able to create conditions under which the planned increase in our national income can be achieved. The social effects of such measures can be illustrated by the following example: If every industrial worker were to work 1 hour longer every week under the present working time norms, the value of our production would increase by Z350 billion, equivalent to the sum spent by our people on purchases every month.

During the precongress discussion, every party organization should ask itself: What has been done to improve work organization and discipline? Have all the internal reserves of manpower been exploited? Have all the internal reserves of manpower been exploited? Have preparations been made to verify how much manpower is needed in every job? Have offers been made to retired workers to come back to work in their enterprises? Replies to these questions will make it possible to formulate specific tasks to streamline the administration of manpower resources.

16. A much more economical exploitation of energy, raw and other materials, machines, and equipment will be another key mainspring of growth in the present 5-year period. We must achieve such progress in this regard that a 1-percent increase in our national income can be obtained through an increase in material and energy outlays that is no higher than 0.5-0.6 percent. In the seventies this increase amounted to 0.8 percent. We should reduce the material outlays necessary to produce Z1,000 of the national income from about Z460 in 1985 to about Z430 in 1990.

The planned increase in the national income calls for reducing material intensiveness in industry by 8-10 percent and in construction trades by 10-12 percent, and for reducing energy intensiveness in industrial production by 9-11 percent. It will be necessary to obtain some 50 percent of production increases in industry through conservation of energy and materials. The requirements in this regard for construction trades are even more severe. Rationalizing the consumption of coal, rolled goods, nonferrous metals, cement, and deal is an especially important task, because we want to obtain more products from the same amount of producer materials.

The present achievements of enterprises in the rational consumption of energy and materials are considerable but still insufficient. As a result of implementing the conservation program, in 1983-85 we created an economic and organizational system of encouraging conservation of energy and materials, which helped to reduce the material and energy intensiveness of the national income. The material and energy intensiveness of industry was reduced by almost 6 percent, but there was no reduction in the material intensiveness of construction trade. These results mean that the negative trends in the national economy at the beginning of the seventies have been reversed, but that the extent of these results is less than required by the conditions, needs, and potential of our economy. The experience of our neighbours, especially the GDR, shows that it is possible to achieve these results to the necessary extent, provided the conservation program is consistently implemented.

Measures in favor of the effective utilization of materials, fuels, and energy will be implemented with regard to structural changes in production, to rationalization of consumption, and to improvements in the quality of products.

The main implementors of these tasks are enterprises that have been equipped b the economic reform with the necessary economic and fiscal facilities. They include 14 varieties of fiscal concessions, the system of bonuses for workforces for proven material economies, and the availability of additional bank loans and loans from the central funds. Opportunities are there, but not every enterprise is willing to take them. The precongress discussion should produce answers to the following questions:

Why do enterprises fail to exploit these facilities to the necessary extent?

Why are no incentives being created to promote economies?

What is to be done to increase the interest of work forces in conserving materials, fuels, and energy?

The Politburo resolution of December 1985 set forth comprehensive conservation lines to be followed in order to intensify thrifty economic management and to fight waste. Conservation activities should become a universal conservation movement -- a matter for all our people. Precongress discussions should reinforce our plans for economic effectiveness and clearly outline specific tasks for enterprises, sectors of the economy, self-government bodies, and sociopolitical organizations. It is necessary to propagate the best solutions and to identify lagging enterprises, ones that fail to promote conservation measures. Waste should be condemned. During precongress discussions we should search for answers to various questions, including the following:

Does the present economic-fiscal system enforce effective management of production factors? How should this system be further improved? Why do some voivodships achieve good results in purchasing producer scrap and others very much worse results? What is to be done to better exploit the enormous material reserves present in producer scrap? How can one promote profitable recycling of spare parts and subassemblies?

The people concerned are still not enough aware that improving the quality of products is one way to economize. Improved quality means better performance and longer wear and tear of products and in the case of machines and equipment it means reliability and longer production life.

We have still too few quality products. The share of products bearing the "q" and "1" marks in 1985 general sales amounted to merely 3.1 percent, whereas in 1980 it amounted to 7.2 percent. Observance of technological norms, regulations, and specifications continues to be inadequate. Individual buyers continue to submit hundreds of thousands of complaints about the quality of goods they buy, and this is responsible for high losses, which exceed Z50 billion a year in industry alone. The volume of materials incompatible with production requirements that are used in production continues to increase.

In order to improve production quality we will perfect the systems of economic and fiscal directives for producers. The primary aim of these directives is to relate more effectively the quality of products to prices and fiscal advantages. We will introduce obligatory procedures for verifying the quality of products regarding the material and energy intensiveness during their manufacture and regarding their practical uses.

It is primarily the producer enterprises that determine improvements in production quality. They must take action to increase technological discipline and the discipline of the services responsible for production conditions and for observing the deadlines of cooperative and other supplies of producer materials. Relating wages to production quality, setting up the proper base of quality norms, eliminating the anonymity of production, and ensuring the good functioning of enterprise control checks on quality are of great importance.

Precongress discussions should search for the best and most effective solutions, and should stress the connection between the quality of work and the quality of living standards.

17. We must make science and scientific-technological progress one of the mainsprings of economic development, and we must effectively join the technological race. At the present time Poland is facing the most formidable challenge ever in this regard. Being equal to it will call for maximum efforts to exploit our technological potential and creative technological ideas, to introduce these ideas into practice, and to base production processes on the most advanced designs and organizational techniques and systems. Being aware of all this, in our precongress discussions we continue to search for specific solutions to accelerate this process in every scientific research unit, in every enterprise, and in every echelon of the economy and science.

Much was done in 1984-85 to create conditions for speeding up scientific-technological progress. We introduced basic changes in the planning and organization of the central management of the development of science and technology, in the methods by which scientific research and practical work are financed, and in the legal rules of the functioning of research-development units. We have created conditions for promoting long-term international cooperation within the framework of "The Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific-Technological Progress up to the Year 2000" and within the framework of bilateral accords between socialist countries. For Poland the most important of these accords is "The Polish-Soviet Long-term Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technological Progress," which is especially important in view of the Western policy to isolate Poland and to impose a technological embargo on it. The achievements of the third congress of Polish science are of great importance for scientific development and technological progress. Exploiting these achievements is the task of scientific communities and institutions, the appropriate government bodies, and the entire economy. Poland's strategic development needs make it necessary to constantly care for development of basic research and for its being of high standard and up-to-date. This is a special responsibility of Polish scientists, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and universities.

Of key importance for the development of science and scientific-technological progress are cadres of designers, technologists, organizers, and economists with their knowledge, creative talents, ideological prowess, and civic virtues. We will continue to improve the working and living conditions of the intelligentsia, expecting it to display creative initiative and commitment.

Research programs should be governed by the goals and tasks of the national socio-economic plan. In 1986-90 the scientific potential should be concentrated in the following sectors: microelectronics and data processing; comprehensive automation and robotization; flexible production technologies; biotechnology; nuclear power; and new, highest-quality producer materials for the production of new generation goods.

The central research-development programs and government orders regarding the development of technology in 1986-90 will be concentrated in these sectors and will include over 100 central research-development programs and about 100 central programs for basic research. In connection with these programs alone, over 4,000 new designs, machines, and equipment, about 2,000 new and modernized technologies, and about 1,200 new producer materials will be devised in 1986-90.

The share of science and technology funds in the national income will increase from about 1.7 percent in 1985 to over 3 percent in 1990. In 1986-90 the central funds for the development of science and technology will amount to about Z1 trillion.

The party appeals to scientists and technologists to ensure that these enormous funds are used as effectively as possible, because there are many bad examples of poor use of these funds. These issues should be given special attention during precongress discussions and in the activities following the third congress of Polish science.

We charge the central bodies responsible for managing scientific and technological development with the task of boosting militancy in creating economic-fiscal conditions for innovative activities and in improving organizational structures. This is why we have created many incentives for the enterprises that accept government orders for new technologies. These incentives include cuts in income taxation, priorities of material supplies, and grants from the convertible currency fund and from the central fund for promoting new production lines.

In order to further increase the effectiveness of scientific-technological achievements in practice it is necessary:

-- to increase enterprises' interest in the practical application of new products, techniques, and technologies;
-- to devise effective indexes of technological progress in individual branches of production and industries, together with the necessary incentives to encourage the practical application of the most modern technological and organizational achievements;
-- to improve the effectiveness of the performance of departmental scientific research units and the technological base in production enterprises;
-- to increase the share of universities in implementing the most important research-development programs;
-- to promote theoretical and experimental and, especially, technological research in the branches of the Polish Academy of Sciences and in universities, research that ensures the development of technologies of world standards;
-- to radically strengthen and stimulate the base of technological research, practical implementation of research results, and control of quality in production enterprises;
-- to further develop the advisory functions of Polish science and of the chief technical organization, the Polish Economic Society, and the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration as associate organizers and creators of scientific-technological and organizational progress.

Let us decide during precongress discussions the best way to enrich the above tasks and to rally talented and committed cadres for their accomplishment.

How can one increase the impact of self-government bodies in science so as to raise the quality of scientific research? How can one increase the party's initiating and sponsoring role in scientific and engineering communities? Are the incentives for new solutions effective and sufficient? How can one increase the enterprises' hunger for new technologies and their militancy in implementing them in practice?

We expect enterprises to radically promote their activities aimed at practical implementation of new technological solutions and designs with the help of the institutional facilities that came into force at the beginning of this year. These facilities will be further developed. For example, we will lay down the principles in accordance with which innovating enterprises are set up for the purpose of testing inventions, designs, and new technical and technological solutions. The impact of the fiscal system will be increased, and the state system of scientific-technological information will be expanded in order to meet the development needs of enterprises.

The procedures in line with which inventions are submitted to and examined by enterprises will have to be streamlined in order to weed out the present large amount of red tape. How can one eliminate and shorten the prolonged procedure under which

inventions and rationalizing ideas are tested in practice? How can one eliminate aversion to new technologies? How can one counter attempts to strangle creative initiative, especially insofar as workers inventions are concerned? How can one promote a mass movement in favor of technological progress in enterprises?

Party organizations in enterprises must assume the duty of facilitating the passage of inventions and rationalizing ideas toward practical implementation and the duty of assisting those who create technology. They must see that suitable conditions are created for promoting the movement of rationalization and inventions, the most prolific sources of workers creative technological talents. During precongress discussions we should honestly review the situation and establish specific forms and methods of stimulating action wherever scientific-technological progress continues to be created and to be applied in practice.

18. Considerably increasing the advantages flowing from the share of our economy in the international division of production is an important method, one that has not been fully exploited by us as yet, of overcoming development barriers, raising technological standards, increasing effectiveness of economic management, and accelerating our country's economic development. Increasing our exports to the necessary extent is the indispensable condition for exploiting these potential opportunities and for successfully resolving the problems of our debts.

That is why it is necessary to intensify our efforts to boost our exports as directed by the 3-year economic plan. We should also attach increasing importance to raising the effectiveness of our efforts. The present level of our exports is too low with regard to our needs and the genuine potentials of our economy. Many countries continue to reap much more intensively the advantages of participating in the international division of production as attested to by the fact that the per capita value of exports in the GDR and Bulgaria is four times and in Czechoslovakia and Hungary three times as high as in our country.

We propose to increase our exports by an annual average of some 5 percent and imports by an annual average of some 3 percent in fixed prices between 1986 and 1990.

Processing industries must increase their exports to a particularly high degree, and, as a result of this, the export of our raw materials should continue to decrease.

Our economic policy should seek to promote development of our exports. The implementation of this strategy must be more effectively encouraged by economic-fiscal solutions and by improvements in organizational structures.

Precongress discussions in production enterprises and foreign trade units should help to find the necessary answers to the following questions: Are the opportunities for increasing exports and improving their effectiveness being exploited to the maximum extent? How to eliminate the obstacles hindering the boosting of exports? What can still be done to rationalize imports? Enterprises that produce export goods are granted taxation concessions, loans, premiums, convertible currency funds, and other facilities provided for by the economic reform. Why is it then that so many enterprises fail to engage in any export production, although all opportunities are there?

The party attaches fundamental importance to further efforts to tighten our comprehensive economic ties with the USSR and other CEMA countries. Poland is an active participant in implementing the important decisions of the Moscow summit economic conference of CEMA countries. We continue to make efforts to help implement multilateral accords signed by CEMA countries with regard to individual production sectors and to the development of science and technology.

In our bilateral relations with the socialist countries we follow the decisions made in the long-term programs for economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. These decisions were spelt out in detail for 1986-90 during the coordination of the 5-year national socioeconomic plans.

Our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the socialist countries is favorable to the best development of the international specialization of our economy, primarily on the basis of advanced cooperative links and other developed forms of cooperation, including the establishment of joint economic bodies. Direct links between Polish enterprises and scientific research units, on the one hand, and the corresponding agencies in CEMA countries, on the other, continue to develop. We view our trade with the CEMA countries, especially with the USSR, as very important sources from which our economy receives modern production technologies, raw materials, fuels, semi-finished products, and consumer goods in demand.

We declare our desire to develop partnerlike relations with the capitalist countries. Such relations with the developed capitalist countries depend to a large extent on the solving of the problem of our foreign debts. These amount to $300 billion. The problem of our foreign debts.

We have made a great effort to alter the proportions between imports from and exports to these countries. In the previous decade, the excess of imports over exports, amounting to almost $2 billion a year, increased the national income available for distribution. Today we are importing over $1 billion worth of commodities less than we are exporting. Due to this fact alone, we have almost $3 billion less to distribute each year than we had in the seventies.

The level of exports, in particular the level of foreign currency available to service our debts and pay for imports for the economy, will be one of the most difficult problems in the coming years. It means having to choose the best compromise between a growth in exports and a growth in consumption; between the speed of economic development and the degree of our indebtedness.

We believe that our debts cannot be serviced at an excessive cost to the development of the economy and to the standard of living. Our debts can only be serviced if production rises and exports increase. For this to happen, understanding and realistic cooperation are required from the creditor countries, and they must restore normal financial-credit relations. Some states must also abandon all the restrictions and difficulties hampering our mutual cooperation. Poland is consistently in favor of removing all elements of political pressure and discrimination from international economic relations.

19. An important fulcrum for economic development is to steadily improve the system of economic functioning. The economic reform initiated as a result of the ninth congress will be continued.

In line with the changes in the economy and in the situation of enterprises, economic mechanisms and instruments will continue to be improved. At the same time, the basic principles of the reform will be made stable. The essence of the institutional changes is to strengthen the strategic function of central management and planning and, at the same time, make enterprises independent, encourage initiative and energetic activity by them, and increase their responsibility for economic results. This should be encouraged by greater economic pressure to make their work more efficient. The chief criterion for assessing the solutions introduced will be their effectiveness, their real influence on improving management, and their conformity to the goals of the 1986-90 national socioeconomic plan.

The practice of implementing the economic reform shows that the results obtained while reducing production costs, introducing new science and technology, improving the quality of products, and rationalizing employment -- generally speaking, permitting a halt to rising prices -- vary from one enterprise to the next. When publicizing the best experience, the following questions should be asked: Why is it that some enterprises are able to make effective use of the economic reform solutions, while others in similar conditions cannot or do not want to do so? What should be done in order to include more and more enterprises in the first category?

The primary duty of managerial cadres and enterprise workforces is to display a socialist spirit of enterprise which speaks in favor of an ability to guarantee development, make the most of the chances available, and prevent losses. What should workforces, their self-management bodies, and administrations do in order to propagate a spirit of enterprise understood in the above sense?

Enterprises should improve material and ethical incentive systems with greater determination. Good pay should be given for good work, and bad pay for bad work. Equal wages is a false understanding of the principle of social justice. A strict wages discipline, based on wages dependent on productivity and work quality -- this is the basic method of reducing production costs. This is the basic weapon in the battle with inflation, and this is the basic precept contained in the socialist principle of "to each according to his work." Inside workers collectives, this principle may be applied best by means of the system of work brigades. Right now, these occur infrequently. But in those places where they do exist, they serve to increase work discipline, increase workers feeling of responsibility, and improve work organization. Brigade members supervise most effectively a just distribution of wages among the brigade.

It is essential to continue the process of improving the system of management at all levels of the national economy. The structure and methods of action of central bodies of economic administration will be improved in particular. The new solutions that are being introduced should coordinate the interests of economic units with the implementation of general social goals.

The party and its organizations and cells will see to it that the reform process is more dynamic, encourages greater workers initiative and enterprise, and thus brings increasingly better social results. Workers self-management bodies and trade unions should play a greater role in propagating the reform inside enterprises. A growth in the participation of workforces in running their enterprise must be accompanied by greater responsibility by them for the production results achieved.

The activity of managerial cadres should be made more effective. This should be encouraged by an improved cadres policy and by a model of proper cooperation with self-management bodies. Cadres policy must be based on honest, objective criteria for selecting and assessing managers. The system of competitions will be improved in order to ensure the selection of truly the best candidates. The status of manager will be raised by introducing this position inside work places.

Objective assessments of the activity of economic units will be the basic criteria for assessing their managements. The party will permit promotion and wage increases for those cadres who achieve the best results, seeing to it that their social prestige rises at the same time.

20. The party is in favor of consistently increasing the role and responsibility of state and cooperative enterprises -- the basic cells of the economy. It is inside enterprise that ways of making use of production resources, increasing production, and coordinating individual and group interests with collective ones are determined.

This objective truth has found clear expression in the rules of the economic reform. The altered economic mechanisms have guaranteed enterprises the right to solve the economic and social problems of workforces on their own. They may establish development plans and programs, determine the profile of production, solve organizational problems, establish incentive systems, and lay down work rules on their own. This whole structure of rights is clearly expressed in the three "s": independence, self-financing, and self-management.

However, the right to independence must be accompanied by a responsibility for the production results achieved -- the results of using social production resources. The influx of resources must be restricted concerning enterprises which work badly and lose their self-financing capability -- a signal to the workforce that the enterprise is losing its raison d'etre. Social interests demand that the assets in the control of individual enterprises be managed rationally. Thus, a consistent balancing of rights and duties is becoming an essential condition for economic progress.

Experience shows that work quality differs between enterprises. Enterprises possessing identical technological-economic conditions often achieve glaringly different results. Some enterprises display innovative energy, increase their exports, and achieve good financial figures -- whereas others look for outside help in order to alleviate their financial difficulties. More consistent practical conclusions should be drawn from objective assessments of the work of enterprises.

Units possessing the same powers and conditions must bear the same responsibility. Such is the logic of economic processes. It emerges from this that it is the quality of an enterprise's work that determines more than anything else the possibilities of higher wages for the workforce and of a higher standard of living. Similarly, the fortunes of a worker, the development of his personality, his material prosperity, and his chances of fulfilling life's ambitions are inseparably connected with his work and its organization, quality, and productivity. Workforces should be made thoroughly aware of the fact that the standard of living depends on the work of enterprises. Rooting this belief in the minds of workers collectives should be the unchanging goal of educational activity.

Trade unions, the largest representatives of workforces, cannot be absent during the process of educating an employee of a socialist enterprise. A concern for working people's interests and for their standard of living must reach to the very roots of creating national income, in other words improving professional abilities and increasing work discipline and culture, encouraging inventiveness, and respecting public property. The feasibility of trade union programs will be measured by the extent to which the workforces have been involved in activity which brings economic and social progress.

The duty of party organizations inside work places include inspiring all the forces of progress and leading them in practical activity. In particular, they should inspire and encourage people to join the struggle for more efficient management. In this struggle, helplessness and powerlessness, which block social energy, must be overcome.

21. Changes in the structure of the economy are important in order to intensify development. More effective management and lower economic development costs will be the chief objectives for these structural changes. Therefore, it is necessary to speed up the development of those branches of the economy on which the modernity and efficiency of the economy, the extent of losses during the harvesting and storage of agricultural produce, the production of modern technology, the level of exports, the elimination of "bottlenecks" in the economy, and the processing of domestic raw materials and fuels depend.

Structural changes will therefore be expressed in a faster development of manufacturing industries than that of extracting industries, especially those branches of the manufacturing industries that produce high-quality and fuel- and energy-efficient products. This applies to: electronics, electrotechnology, control and measuring apparatus, pharmaceuticals, and so on. Greater output by these industrial branches will cause a general reduction in the materials and energy intensiveness involved in producing the national income. If we regard the average industrial growthrate during the present 5-year period as 100, then the growth indicator for the electrical machine industry can be envisaged as 150; that of the precision instruments industry about 230; that of the electrotechnical and electronics industry about 190, that of the machine industry about 160, and that of the chemical and building materials industry about 140.

The right conditions will be created in order to electronify the national economy. This will be an important incentive for structural changes throughout the entire economy. The modernization of the automotive industry will permit the greater production of diesel-engined vehicles and the production of new types of passenger cars.

In the chemical industry, emphasis will be laid on the development of selected modern production branches and technologies. Preference will be given to products which protect human health, serve the needs of agriculture, and help boost exports.

Bituminous coal will continue to be the basis for satisfying the economy's fuel needs during the next 5-year period. It is necessary to guarantee the technological, economic, and personnel conditions necessary to maintain coal extraction during the next 5-year period at the same level as the present period, and the consumption of this coal must be rationalized.

It is envisaged that the extraction of lignite will rise. The production of basic raw materials, especially copper and sulfur, will be maintained at the present level.

In 1986-90, steps will be continued to counteract the depreciation of means of transportation and the entire transportation infrastructure. The technical condition and use of means of transportation will improve thanks to an expansion of the technical service base and greater rationality in transporting goods. This will serve to satisfy the demand for transportation services.

In the telecommunications sphere, it is necessary to expand the communications network so as to permit a rise in the number of telephone subscribers by at least 750,000 over the next 5-year period, which would be over 40 percent more than the increase during the present period.

The primary task of the maritime economy during the next 5-year period is to increase the production potential of refitting docks and achieve a 25-30 percent rise in exports while satisfying the needs of domestic clients. It is essential to maintain the transportation and loading capacity of shipping and adapt it to the needs of our foreign trade, as well as maintain the present level of fishing and modernize the fish processing industry.

Restructuring the economy will be one of the basic ways of improving its efficiency. Nevertheless, simplified and extreme views on to how to do this should be avoided. Restructuring is a long and complex economic process, with many difficult social aspects. It involves a series of undertakings, such as an exchange of machinery for more modern equipment, the introduction of new technologies and products, the expansion of already existing modern plants, the building of new plants, the introduction of automatic production lines, and robotization. It also involves socially more

difficult tasks, such as removing outdated products and technologies, which means interrupting production. It also involves a new production profile and the retraining of workforces. This is therefore a process that cannot be rushed through without proper preparation.

Investments policy must be a factor which encourages these structural changes. In 1990, investment outlay in the national economy will be 19 percent higher than in 1985. During the first years, the greater part of this outlay must be allocated for the completion of tasks that were started earlier and are therefore in an advanced stage. Later on, there will be greater outlay on new undertakings.

The most important task of investments policy is to improve the investments process and, in particular, reduce the time it takes to complete projects. Only then will it be possible to reap the benefits of outlay still within the present 5-year period. For this reason, preference must be given to investments which cause savings in materials, even if this means reducing outlay on the expansion of the raw materials base. An unchangingly important task is to increase the number of modernization projects carried out by enterprises. The technical investments process must be restructured in such a way that more funds can be allocated for the purchase of machinery and equipment, at the expense of building and refurbishing work.

A primary task is to make the best possible use of existing production assets. There are large reserves inherent in the use of these assets. These are illustrated by the low shift incidence in industry, which is at the level of 1.29, whereas in 1980 this indicator was 1.42. A particularly low shift incidence -- about 1 -- is displayed by the machine, electrical, and electronics industries, which are meant to be a basis for modernizing the economy and boosting exports. A low level of exploitation of assets raises production costs.

An improper use and care of production resources often leads to their premature expiry. There are still frequent cases of irresponsibility, slovenliness, and even vandalism in looking after production assets. How should economic sanctions for such behavior be increased, and how should administrative action and social pressure designed to prevent such cases be stepped up?

The Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas

22. The purpose of agricultural policy is to satisfy the growing food needs of society, while achieving self-sufficiency in this sphere and raising the standard of living of rural inhabitants. Agricultural policy foresees identical treatment for all sectors of agriculture, and gives them identical development chances. While implementing this principle, farms should be assessed according to their production and economic results, regarding those farms that make the best use of their possibilities and actively shape economic progress and the rural standard of living as good ones. The improved economic mechanisms will encourage good farmers and speed up the disappearance of bad ones.

There are still many shortcomings and unused reserves in agriculture and the food economy. However, positive trends are dominant. These illustrate the effectiveness of the party's agricultural policy, which has been planned and implemented jointly with the United Peasant Party [ZSL]. Therefore this policy should be continued and improved. In particular, an increase in agricultural output, especially of plants, should be encouraged, because this determines the level of animal production and guarantees the profitability of production, greater supplies of agricultural resources for production purposes, an expansion of the economic and sociocultural infrastructure of rural areas, greater knowledge and qualifications by farmers, and greater self-management and efficiency for social and professional organizations in rural areas.

The party will support the creation of the material and social conditions necessary for the full use of all existing resources in agriculture and the food economy, with particular reference to farmer's inventions, farming land, and fixed assets. The development of garden plots for workers will be encouraged.

We regard the following as the most important tasks during the present period:

-- An increase in investments for the needs of the food economy by at least the same level as the one foreseen for the entire production sphere, with special reference to the needs of the food and chemical industries and other industries working for the benefit of agriculture;
-- An increase in the area of drained farming land from 448,000 hectares between 1981 and 1985 to at least 700,000 hectares during the present 5-year period (depending on the type of soil);
-- Achieving in 1990 a level of mineral fertilization of 210-230 kilos per hectare and of lime fertilization of 180-200 kilos per hectare, by making broader use of dolomitic lime and applying fertilizers on the basis of soil quality assessments;
-- Increasing scientific research for the needs of agriculture and the food economy, most of all by introducing the achievements of science and successful agricultural practices;
-- Increasing the quantity of and quality of the spare parts and machinery available to mechanize agricultural work;
-- Increasing the level of utility of technical production resources in agriculture and the food industry, and reducing the energy intensiveness of the entire food economy by means of new technologies;
-- Speeding up the laying of water pipes and sewers serving rural areas, and modernizing the electricity network.

In 1990, Polish agriculture has the possibility of producing about 25 million metric tons of grain, 17-17.5 million metric tons of sugar beets, and 1-1.1 million metric tons of oleaginous plants. In addition, it can supply between 2.2 and 2.4 million metric tons of meat to state procurement points, as well as about 12 billion liters of milk. Agricultural land is a target of special care. It will be better protected against spoilage, unjustified nonagricultural use, and improper management.

The party supports the combing of plots of land, especially in extensive peasant farms, because this is a basic way of increasing productivity and the standard of living of rural families. That is why knowledgeable farmers view this process as essential. How should we break the technological and legal barriers and the mental barriers in the minds of many Polish farmers. the effect of which is that increasingly modern machines and implements are not being used rationally on plots of land that are scattered around villages?

The development of various forms of state farming will be supported, and the size of productive family-run peasant farms will be increased. The output of worker-peasant farms will be boosted by means of guaranteed mechanical services and broader cooperation ties with the processing industries and state farms.

Agricultural producer cooperatives and state farms will become centers of high agricultural output, technological and organizational progress, and social and cultural advancement for their members and employees, and will thus exert influence on the whole of agriculture by passing on their experience, transferring agricultural sources of production to other economic units, and extending cooperation with private farms. The peasant cooperative movement, enriched with various flexible forms of collective activity by private farmers, will be improved. As part of the economic reform, state farms will aim to perfect their economic systems in line with the principle of one single, well-functioning agriculture.

The correct economic and technological conditions will be created in order to develop the most important sectors of food production and processing. The effectiveness of this activity will be increased by means of closer geographical and organizational ties with the food industry and by means of the introduction of flexible forms of management over these sectors of the economy.

Economic rules, the type and size of investment projects, and supplies of production resources will take into account the country's regional variations. There will be a growth in deliveries of consumer goods to rural areas, and there will be greater investments for production and sociocultural purposes in order to improve the living and working conditions of the rural population. The network of social and cultural premises will be expanded. The more this expansion is supported by social pledges, the quicker it will be.

People's councils, agricultural circles, and village and cooperative councils have a decisive influence on the level of social activity in rural areas. Therefore, further progress in improving the standard of living and eliminating social pathology in rural areas depends on them. The party is waging a resolute struggle against these phenomena.

In forestry, the supreme task is to improve the health and increase the utility of forests. This requires a rational collection of timber and a reduction in atmospheric pollution, as well as improved methods in the struggle against harmful agents, action against damage caused by predatory animals, improvements to the genetic make-up of trees, and a greater number of plantations containing rapidly-growing trees. During the next few years, the shortcomings in forestry work should be overcome.

There will be a further comprehensive mechanization of foresty work. Construction inside forests, including housing, will be encouraged. This should improve the standard of living of forestry workers. The use of forest raw materials will be rationalized and the extent of timber processing will be increased.

Higher Efficiency -- Higher Standard of Living

23. An important condition for economic progress, greater efficiency, and a fuller and more rational satisfaction of human needs is economic equilibrium. In the past, a failure to appreciate the importance of equilibrium has led straight to increased tension in the economy and to a rise in social dissatisfaction. Today, the lack of equilibrium is also slowing down the economic reform and weakening the incentive for honest work. For only when there is equilibrium can the mechanisms which determine efficiency both on a microeconomic and macroeconomic scale function.

However, the process of stabilizing the economy is not easy. It requires great resilience and consistency, as well as difficult choices made on the basis of a knowledge of the problem and its social and economic effects.

The experience so far shows that equilibrium on the domestic market is the nerve center of this process. Of all the factors that determine this equilibrium, price increases cause the greatest emotion and disputes. Even though price increases are becoming more gentle from one year to the next, they still encounter universal criticism. The party shares its concern over the negative social and economic effects of inflation. It is trying to combat them.

However, prices rise for both subjective and objective reasons. The cost of extracting coal and other raw materials is rising because these items are becoming less accessible. The rise in world prices is creating pressure for us. We are burdened with the need to establish a permanent excess of exports over imports. The ageing machinery of

extraction and the growing technological gap are making it necessary to increase investment outlay, which was seriously cut at the beginning of the eighties. Yet the effects of all this will only be visible in a few years time. The prices of many important goods and services do not cover their production costs, which in turn does not encourage a rational consumption thereof. This applies to, among other things, coal, energy, and transportation. These are the objective factors behind the price rises.

On the other hand, however, despite all the changes we have made, there is still an insufficient interdependence between wage rises on the one hand and greater production and better productivity on the other. In addition, some enterprises are ignoring this. There are still numerous cases of waste of human work, energy, and materials. It is worth knowing that a 2 percent rise in the prices of materials caused a 1 percent rise in prices in general.

We will suffer great losses because of low quality production. All this leads to higher production costs and therefore higher prices. In light of this, we are faced with many difficult questions: Should we freeze prices, regardless of whether or not this is justified by the objective and subjective conditions at hand? Or should we restrict price increases by administrative means, even if this leads to the kind of market disruptions that we know from the past? May we approve a freeze on prices, and hence create work incentive? Or should we attach greater importance to maintaining market equilibrium and permit essential price rises in order to attain this equilibrium if it is not possible to do so by other methods?

During discussions on these problems, we should clearly explain to ourselves which of the price-boosting factors inside every enterprise and in the entire economy are of an objective nature, and which are the result of incompetence, inefficiency, and improper solutions both on an enterprise level and on the level of the entire economy. Most of all, however -- and this is a primary task -- we should indicate what should be done in order to eliminate these subjective factors behind inflation. In light of our experience, the greatest danger to market equilibrium is posed by wages that are excessive in relation to production and productivity. Therefore, particular attention during discussions inside enterprises should be devoted to the solving of this problem and to removing the reasons behind this state of affairs. A curb on inflation should also encourage an improvement in investment processes, especially credit policy and the balancing out of the state budget.

Apart from this, we must seek an answer to the question of how to use all the possibilities of raising production and supplies of goods and services -- a basic condition in order to stabilize the market. The road to this goal leads via a proper use of existing production potential, a lower materials-intensiveness of production, and a better quality of products. In other words, this road strictly involves management efficiency.

24. In wages policy, the principle of distribution according to one's work possesses fundamental importance. Observing this principle is a condition necessary to increase the incentive function of wages, counteract inflation, and strengthen market equilibrium. During the present 5-year period, wages policy in the material sphere will aim to:

-- Establish, inside individual work places, wage funds that are strictly dependent on management efficiency;
-- make wages more dependent on work quality;
-- spread the system of assessing work and supervising work posts, which would permit objective work reports;
-- restrict those parts of personal wages consisting of benefits independent of personal work effort and results;

-- alter wage rules for managerial cadres so that they become more interested in the economic results of their enterprises.

In the nonproduction sphere, wage funds will be created on the basis of the wage structure in the material sphere. At the same time, wage principles will be altered in such a way as to make them more dependent on work effort and results. Such a wage policy, which foresees that wages will be clearly dependent on work results, will require a reevaluation of the simplified views on fair wages urder socialism still held by some people.

Incomes policy is an area where the implementation of the principles of socialist social justice is under particular observation. The primary task remains to guarantee fair wage proportions in the state economy and make sure that incomes in private farming and in the nonagricultural sector of the private economy depend on work effort and results.

Selectivity should be the primary principle of social benefits policy in the coming years. Benefits should be organized in such a way that they are received by persons and families who really need care and protection, especially pensioners; group 1 and group 2 invalids; and families with many children, babies, or handicapped children. A constant review of benefits will preserve the real value thereof, and will make sure at the same time that the funds allocated for pension purposes rise more quickly than wages.

Social benefits policy should not restrict vocational energy. It is necessary to examine the possibilities of modifying benefits out of the alimony fund and strengthen the obligation of paying alimony.

The system of taxing the population and private economy will be an important tool of incomes policy. Taxation policy will favor the development of production and service activity that is important for the satisfaction of basic social needs. Direct taxation of high incomes will play a greater role in the shaping of private incomes. Taxation will be based on wages records to a broader extent than so far.

25. During the present 5-year period, deliveries to the market will rise by 14 to 15 percent. The market will be further stabilized and enriched with varieties of products, stocks in trade outlets will be replenished, and a continuity of sales will be ensured, especially concerning those goods of fundamental importance.

The food market will improve. Food deliveries, higher by 12 percent, will be better adapted to the needs of consumers as far as quality and choice are concerned. A better feeding of society requires a better management of food resources during storage and processing, and at home. It is essential to expand the processing industry and perfect the technology on which high quality and flavor depend. In particular, it is necessary to increase the potential of the dairy, milling, baking, oil, potato, cold storage, fruit and vegetable, and fish industries.

It is necessary to continue a prices policy that permits a proper relationship between the costs of agricultural production, procurement prices, and retail prices, so that the development of the food economy, market stability, and rational consumption may be encouraged.

During the period 1986-90, deliveries of industrial articles will rise by 17 percent. The demand for footwear, clothes, furniture, and products involving cleanliness and personal hygiene will be fully satisfied. There will be a tangible improvement in improvement in supplies of suits, hosiery and kitchen utensils and equipment.

Deliveries of refrigerators and freezers will rise by 40 percent, those of automatic washing machines by 15 to 20 percent, those of sewing machines by 20 percent, stereo radios by 30 to 40 percent, and tape recorders by 20 to 25 percent.

As a result of the scientific-technological progress, better production organization, and more modern production technology, the market will receive more goods of a high technical standard whose quality and modernity are the same as those of products produced elsewhere in the world. The electronification of the national economy should start the production of modern market products such as a new generation of TV sets, video recorders, compact disc players, personal computers, and microcomputers.

Considerably higher demands will be made of producers of market products. These will be products of a considerably higher utility. They will be less material-intensive and more economical to use.

Small-scale production will play an important back-up role on the market. It is essential for regional authorities to be more energetic in order to boost the development of this production and better gear it toward satisfying the most pressing needs of society, especially as far as services are concerned. A rapid development of services, especially laundry facilities, transportation, and housing, will be a basic factor in improving the daily lives of families. Together with the Democratic Party [SD], the PZPR will continue to encourage the development of essential economic and service activity. At the same time, a firm struggle will be waged against all irregularities and distortions in the private sector, and the sanctions to be applied will be severe enough to frighten off potential violators of the law. The system of granting concessions to handicraft workshops also requires a modification that is socially justified.

The coming years should bring a tangible improvement in the organization and functioning of trade, services, and all institutions which serve the population. Consistent aims to reestablish and preserve market equilibrium should be accompanied by a faster development of the material-technical base of trade and services, especially in new housing districts. The principle should be observed whereby at the same time as the completion of new residential quarters, there should be an accompanying growth in the trade and service infrastructure.

Firm action is necessary in order to improve the work of trade, services, and all institutions serving the population. The quality of their work depends to a considerable extent on society's standard of living. Inefficient and unpleasant service in shops, post offices, and railroad stations; faulty work by the housing administration; irregular transportation service; dirt in public buildings; and many other burdens to which the citizen is exposed every day all require firm counteraction.

We cannot accept the numerous shortcomings in serving the population, carefree attitudes, and shabbiness. This is all the more so because they can be removed. Desire, initiative, and boldness are required here. The party must be first in line in criticizing these negative features and must lead the struggle against them. Party organizations inside public service institutions should initiate and supervise consistent activity in this sphere. A low standard of service to the population cannot be a matter of indifference to self-management bodies and cooperatives involved in trade, housing, and services. As joint managers of common property, they cannot be passive observers of faulty organization, low work discipline, waste, and lack of culture in relations with people.

26. Improving housing conditions is one of the chief goals of party policy. In order to speed up a solution to this problem, it is necessary to build more and more apartments, achieve progress in refurbishing work, modernize existing buildings, and improve housing policy. Efforts should be concentrated on solving the following problems:

-- rationalizing and shortening the design process;
-- involving to a greater degree new and more efficient building techniques and technologies;
-- consistently reducing the level of building costs during preparation and actual construction;
-- improving methods of preparing building sites;
-- permitting a greater participation by the population in solving its own housing problems;
-- further improving housing allocation policy, with particular attention to families in the worst situation;
-- making rational use of housing by creating more flexible rules for changing accommodation.

Comprehensive activity in this sphere should lead to a steady rise in the construction of apartments, and should pave the way for the building of about 300,000 apartments per year. It is envisaged that between 1,050,000 and 1,150,000 apartments will be built during the period 1986-90, which is 10 to 20 percent more than during the present 5-year period. As a result, housing stock will increase by 10 to 11 percent by the year 1990, and the total area of housing accommodation will increase by 12 to 13 percent. For the first time, the population indicator will fall to less than one person per room.

This program requires a reduction in the materials intensiveness of construction and a reduction in building costs. Taking into account construction efficiency so far, plus the existing reserves and extent of irrational use of building materials, these tasks are essential. One come across numerous examples of waste. For example, the use of cement is irrational. Some enterprises use up 50 percent more cement than normal, use of glass is about 20 percent above the norm, and the use of paint exceeds the established limit by an average of 12 percent. Materials should be saved on the building sites by eliminating disorder and waste, and they should also be saved during production, transportation, and storage. This is a priority task for enterprises and their party organizations. It will be supported by the activity of inspection bodies.

An important condition behind the rational use of materials is an improvement in their quality and durability and an availability of a wide range of commodities, especially metal and chemical products. An urgent task is to use the reserves inherent in plants and increase the potential of manufacturers of those materials that cause delays during building; mainly sanitary installations, electrical fixtures, and finishing materials.

The development of the production and supply of building materials and implements needs to be better coordinated. The development of enterprises which produce materials will be encouraged through the use of local raw materials. During the precongress discussion, it is necessary to consider all the possibilities. We should examine whether all relevant parties realize that it is possible to supplement supplies of materials from local sources, and whether or not attitudes in this regard are too conservative.

Rational planning and design is an important method of reducing materials consumption. Particular responsibility for reducing the social costs of housing construction rests on the design process. It is important to create the proper organizational and material incentives for the work of designers, and at the same time make high demands of their work. This, together with improvements to the system of establishing norms for building costs, should break the power of contractors to make demands.

Excessively long construction processes have a considerable impact on building costs. Their length varies from over a dozen months in some voivodships to over 30 months in others. We cannot afford to tolerate the building of a block of apartments over

several years. Publicizing the experiences of the best enterprises during the precongress discussion should serve to generally shorten the building process.

It is essential to raise productivity and improve work discipline by means of effective organizational solutions. It is necessary to publicize the brigade method of building work. This requires suitable supplies of materials and proper technical equipment. Therefore, the question arises of what every participant in the building process may do in order to remove irregularities, waste, delays, and the feeling of powerlessness so that building work may be more extensive, better, and more economical. There can be no shortage of questions like this during the economic precongress debate. A constructive reply to them will be the simplest way of reestablishing the prestige of the majority of conscientious builders.

Cooperative housing construction, accompanied by an increase in private ownership of housing, will be an elementary way of satisfying housing needs. It is also useful to allocate more funds for construction out of factory housing funds. People's councils will instigate communal housing construction intended for families in the most difficult material circumstances. There will be a further growth in private construction, which should be the basic way of satisfying housing needs in rural areas and small towns. Support will be given to the kind of construction in which the future occupiers take part, for example, by forming youth housing cooperatives or building teams.

New financial-organizational solutions involving greater resources of the population, factories, and people's councils should encourage the solving of the housing problem. The forms and level of state financial aid will also be made dependent on the material circumstances, jobs, and civil status of persons applying for an apartment. Institutional changes concerning rents and charges for utilities will be continued. These will permit state grants for refurbishing and modernization work. The depreciation of existing housing stock requires an urgent and considerable increase in the scope and extent of refitting and modernization work.

The basic task of the communal services economy from 1986 to 1990 is to prepare building sites for housing construction and develop the communal infrastructure. As a result of communal investments, the size of the rural population with running water and drains will increase by almost 700,000 by 1990. During this period, the number of communal drains leading to municipal sewers will rise by about 15 percent, and the amount of sanitary piping by about 40 percent.

Greater attention will be paid to improving the quality of communal services, especially in large conurbations, among other ways by improving public transportation. A broader range of repair services for the population will be promoted.

Particular emphasis should be laid on greater cleanliness, hygiene, esthetics, and tidiness in cities and rural areas. Firm rules should be applied in order to maintain order and cleanliness in public buildings and places such as bus and railroad stations. During a time of restricted possibilities of investment and repair work, all the more attention should be paid to inculcating a proper respect for public property and a concern for the common good. The billions of zlotys spent on repairing wrecked street lamps, coaches, transportation stops, benches, telephone boxes, and road signs is money grabbed from society by vandals working in a climate of indifference toward these facts.

27. In satisfying social needs, priority is assumed by the expansion of the school network so that even after the acquisition of relief premises, the density in classrooms does not rise and is reduced wherever possible. During the present 5-year period, the network of kindergartens will be expanded so that the percentage of children in them may rise from 50 percent to at least 59 percent.

The basic goal of health care will be to guarantee society full access to primary medical and hospital care. In this connection:

-- The level and range of medical benefits should be improved;
-- the standard of medical care for children, young people, and families should be raised;
-- prophylactic activity at one's place of work should be spread;
-- various forms of home care for chronically ill or handicapped persons should be developed;
-- Social pathology, especially alcoholism and drug addiction, should be firmly counteracted.

In order to ensure a proper performance of the above tasks, a further development of higher and secondary-level medical training and a better use of specialists is envisaged. It is planned to develop the health service's material base by 25,000 hospital beds during the present 5-year period. Supplies of drugs and medical equipment, mainly domestically-produced, will increase; care in sanatoriums and health resorts will be developed; and the use of the resources at our disposal will be made more efficient.

As far as environmental protection is concerned, the chief goal during the present 5-year period is to halt the spoiling of the environment. It is essential to create effective legal-financial mechanisms for this purpose. The responsibility of enterprises and other units for the effects of pollution will be increased. A halt to the deterioration of the environment and its subsequent improvement should be a basic objective during the work on a long-term environmental protection program.

An important goal of economic policy will be to eliminate the factual and potential shortage of water, a raw material that is essential for agriculture, industry, and the population. As a result of the building of filter installations, it will be possible to improve the cleanliness of waters by 1990.

IV. Tasks in the Development of the Life of Society

28. Strengthening the leading and decisive role of the workers class is the goal of constructing a socialist system and the measure of social progress. Workers can fully attain the goals of the system when the Marxist-Leninist party gains the support of all working people. The alliance of the peasants' and workers' classes is of fundamental importance for the construction of socialism. Poland's contribution to the creation of contemporary civilization is also directly dependent on the fruit of the intelligentsia's creative work. Strengthening the alliance between the workers' class, peasants, and the intelligentsia constitutes a social base for development processes. It is the duty of the party, the state authorities, social organizations, and all working people constantly to seek out more effective means for achieving this goal.

29. Social organizations and associations which represent the interests of their members and communities integrate various social and occupational communities; encourage them to be active; beneficially influence changes in the state of social awareness; disseminate the humanist values of socialism; and arouse cultural aspirations. Social organizations are an important ally for the party in the realization of socialist goals. We will continue, therefore, to create conditions for the development of these organizations, for expanding their activities and their independence in organizational matters and the formulation of programs. The party will support the development of the association movement and promote the emergence of new initiatives which organize social activeness for the realization of socially important goals.

30. The rebirth of trade unions is an important sociopolitical fact. They grew up in a political struggle and have become an organization which integrates a significant section of the workforce. The 6-million-strong trade union movement has grouped together the majority of Polish working people in more than 25,000 factory organizations.

The movement's program and structures have emerged from below. The movement is characterized by self-government and democracy. The program of the reborn trade union movement makes reference to the progressive traditions, and the various, and genuinely pro-worker experiences of the Polish and international trade union movement; the program affirms the socialist orientation of the trade union movement.

The party gives active support to trade unions in the realization of their primary role, that of defending the rights and interests of workers. The feasibility of this function depends, however, on trade union co-responsibility for the creation of national income, and for inspiring social and occupational activeness which contributes to better work organization and a feeling of responsibility for work results, to economizing, rationalization, and innovativeness, to raising the quality of output, shaping workers' feeling of dignity, and fostering a feeling of pride in one's work.

The process of rebuilding the trade union movement has not been completed. The trade unions have a difficult period of development ahead of them which entails expanding their influence, broadening their membership, and extending the range of their program activities aimed at raising work efficiency and the cultural and educational level of workers. The position and authority of the trade union movement will be determined by the program and everyday activeness engaged in by factory union organizations; their presence among the work force; and their ability to respond to and solve everyday problems experienced by working people. The ideological and political unity of the trade union movement must be cherished, for a division of the trade union movement must be cherished, for a division of the trade union movement means a division within the workers' class and manipulation of it in the name of nonworker goals.

Party members have a duty to be ideologically and politically active in the trade union movement; to disseminate party policy; and to expand program activity. Party cells and organizations ought to undertake systematic political and educational work with party members in the trade union movement, and assist the trade union movement in training a social aktiv. They should also seek the opinions of the trade union movement on matters concerning the interests of working people, and encourage their activities aimed at strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist state.

The party recognizes the achievements of farmers' representative bodies -- The Union of Farmers, Agricultural Circles and Organizations. We would like the organization of agricultural circles to give bolder inspiration to social and productive activities and to play a greater part in the introduction of progressive transformations in the Polish countryside.

31. The granting of broad statutory powers and responsibilities to self-management bodies has created a system of institutions which organizes the civic and occupational activities of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia. Work force self-management bodies play the most important role in the development of this system. The establishment and development of these self-management bodies have become an important element of the economic reform. More than 95 percent of enterprises authorized to establish self-management bodies have realized the right of work forces to participate in management. The majority of the 450,000 persons involved in the running of self-government organs are workers.

Workers self-management is socialist in character and gives expression to the workers class's aspiration to participate in running the economy. The party expects self-management to result in the socialization of enterprise planning and management processes, and the self-management will assume responsibility for efficient management and work results. The effectiveness and efficiency of self-management bodies depends first and foremost on the attitude and work of self-management activists, and party and non-party members of employee counsils.

32. A special place in the system of self-management organizations is occupied by cooperative organizations which are a practical school for management and combine group interests with those of all society. Self-management activity in cooperative organizations ought to be the subject of lively interest on the part of party cells and organizations. Cooperative organizations should strive to harmonize cooperative activities with tasks stemming from national and regional socioeconomic development plans to ensure that the direction of cooperative development contributes to the satisfaction of public needs and to counter the exploitation of cooperative status.

The party will use particular force in combatting the threats posed to self-management body solutions by bureaucratic deviations in the economic management apparatus and in combating passivity and despondency on the part of work forces, as well as attempts at political penetration of certain self-management bodies by antisocialist forces. Party organizations ought to create conditions for appropriate cooperation between self-management organs and trade unions by preserving the separate identity of both work force representative bodies and by respecting their statutory powers.

33. The women's movement plans a particularly important role among socialist organizations by expanding the activity of women, and creating conditions for them to participate directly in realizing the ideals of a socialist system. Women's organizations are undertaking a continually broader range of activities aimed at providing assistance to the family -- in the areas of health education, the rearing of children and young people, the provision of advice on household management, and in disseminating smallscale forms of production. The party will support all these activities which result in the social and occupational activization of women, which strengthen their position as partners in all areas of social life, and at the same time make it easier for them to discharge their family duties.

34. Poland's prosperous development will be determined by the socialist upbringing of youth. Socialist training should cultivate an increasingly stronger patriotic and internationalist attitude, a feeling of co-responsibility for the future of the country, and a desire to be engaged in the struggle for peace. Socialist training should inculcate a feeling of respect for law and social property; respect for work; higher standards of work ethics; the ability to work independently and creatively, respect for older people; and responsibility for oneself and others.

In the socialist training of youth we will be guided by the principal that it is the responsibility of youth itself to make full use of the opportunities that exist in education, work, and social life, and that these opportunities must be created by party and state policy.

An improvement in the living conditions and the social position of young people during the years 1986-90 will depend, on the one hand, on increasing the economic ability of the state to solve the key problems faced by the younger generation and, on the other hand, on an increase in the activeness of youth itself and its involvement in executing socioeconomic tasks in national development.

The following are of particular importance in this respect: creating and using opportunities for the broadest possible participation by young people in implementing the economic reform and in scientific and technological progress; expanding the range of economic activity engaged in by youth and social organizations by, among other things, entrusting young people with concrete tasks; creating a social movement of youth self-help in solving youth's basic problems; developing forms of youth cooperative work and cooperative housing; a continual and close interest by the party and state organs in the problems of the younger generation, and the elimination of bursts of feverish activity of a temporary kind.

The following steps need to be taken in particular:

-- the ideological and upbringing functions of workplaces ought to be accorded their appropriate status so as to ensure the correct social and occupational socialization of young workers; the development of various forms of socialist competition; and the humanization of work;
-- the strengthening of the socialist training front, whose cells will inspire and complement each other;
-- increasing youth participation in the organs of power -- in the state and economic administration, in self-management bodies, in trade unions, and in party organs of authority; this must be accompanied by increased activeness on the part of young people themselves;
-- cultivating inventive, innovative attitudes among young people, and boldly favoring young people who attain better than average results in education, work, culture, and social activity;
-- eliminating the unfavorable disposition of a section of the state authorities to youth initiatives and ensuring that they are treated as partners.

Youth organizations -- the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the Rural Youth Union, the Polish Scout Union, and the Polish Student Association -- are of great importance in the field of training, and in promoting youth socioeconomic activity. The youth movement ought to be regarded as the party's closest ally in ideological and training work among young people. The party's influence on its ideological and political character should be primarily exercised through young PZPR members.

The basic tasks of socialist youth associations should be seen as lying in the fields of ideological and political influence and socialist upbringing; in encouraging youth sociopolitical activity and preparing a young and ambitious generation which will take upon itself the duty of meeting the challenges of the future.

35. Party and state cultural policy should serve to disseminate and preserve the socialist value system as the dominant one. Cultural policy should also preserve the achievements and progressive traditions of national culture. These tasks are related to a fundamental goal of socialist construction, which is to form a personality that unites creativity with civic responsibility in work and social life. Society's level of general intellectual and artistic culture has a bearing on its creative capabilities and its power to influence social development.

It is the party's task to inspire artistic creativity connected with ideas of progress; creativity which disseminates socialist personal values and models of behavior and facilitates national accord. At the same time the party does take account of differences of world outlook in society and recognizes humanist inspiration and cultural patterns which refer to the democratic tradition and the diverse sources of Polish culture and the diversity of its reality in a manner which respects the highest good of the nation and the state. The party will support and inspire artistic criticism in its struggle for appropriate evaluations of works of art, its place in socialist culture, and its social functions.

The party will support the development of mass and active social participation in cultural assets and will combat phenomena limiting this participation, including those caused by the growth of financial barriers. In connection with this it is essential to evolve forms of participation in culture which are financed from public funds, particularly libraries and houses of culture, and to provide greater support for the social and cultural movement. Large editions of books of merit which would be available to low-wage earners, and whose production costs would be subsidized, ought to be produced. In order to remove barriers limiting access to culture and to ensure that all citizens of the people's Poland enjoy their right of participation in culture the following steps are essential:

-- Introducing aesthetic education and subjects related to cultural knowledge into the education system at all levels and in all types of schools;
-- creating and realizing programs for the dissemination of culture and aesthetic education throughout the whole of society by way of the mass media and the system of cultural and educational institutions;
-- intensifying party, trade union, and workplace department activities aimed at disseminating culture, and maintaining and enriching the work of houses of culture, clubs, community centers, and libraries;
-- intensifying activity engaged in by the party, political parties, the rural community, state farms, agricultural production cooperatives, the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" publishing house and the Ministries of Education and Agriculture and aimed at disseminating culture in the countryside and developing institutions for the dissemination of culture;
-- raising book production to 8 copies per capita by the year 1990 and full-length film production to 50 by the year 1990, raising record production and expanding production of video cassettes and video equipment as well as video cameras while simultaneously ensuring that the level of books and films is commensurate with social and educational needs;
-- increasing spending on culture while taking the fullest possible account of the needs of cultural institutions at a time when artistic aspirations are rising and leisure time is growing;
-- developing the network of libraries, increasing the number of library cadres and increasing library holdings (this is the joint responsibility of the ministries of culture, education and upbringing as well as those of science and higher education).
-- intensifying the work of the existing and adequately developed network of museums so as to raise the number of visitors to museums.

The realization of these tasks calls for the restructuring of the system of training cadres for the dissemination of culture so as to tailor the system to real needs; support for the development of the social movement in culture, including, among other things, regional cultural associations as well as rural and worker cultural associations; and support for various aspects of the amateur arts movement, including folk arts.

The party will harmonize its forms of cooperation with artistic associations, advisory organs, the National Council for Culture in particular, appropriate cells of the Patriotic Movement for National Birth, and the aktiv of the social and cultural movement.

To enrich cultural life, empirical examinations and theoretical speculation on culture needs to be expanded at centers of Polish humanist studies, especially at the Academy of Social Sciences, and the Cultural Institute at the Ministry of Culture and Art. The party will conduct an ideological struggle in defense of the socialist value system and the cultural achievements of socialism in the field of culture.

36. At the present stage of socialist construction the Polish education system faces qualitatively new tasks which spring from the need to educate and bring up young people in accordance with the humanist values of socialism and to meet the challenges of the scientific and technological revolution. The active and consistent realization of this goal is the duty of every school.

Why then do so many schools and teachers realize these tasks in a routine and ineffective manner? Teachers themselves should answer this question during the precongress discussion.

We regard the postulate of raising educational and teaching standards in the entire education system as being the main task facing Polish schools. We consider the following to be essential for the efficient realization of these tasks in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 24th PZPR Central Committee plenum:

-- the creation of conditions and an appropriate atmosphere for introducing program changes in post-elementary level schools;
-- ensuring that teachers and pupils have textbooks and teaching assistance;
-- the strengthening of schools' upbringing functions by, among other things, the universal introduction of the program entitled "The Main Lines and Tasks of Upbringing Work in Schools" and the expansion of the domain of upbringing by way of a system of well organized work for the school and the community;
-- raising the status and importance of vocational schooling and improving working conditions in this area by, inter alia, more closely linking instruction in these schools with the technical base of workplaces.
-- advancing the introduction of technology into the teaching process and its application in information and computer education;
-- every school and center of education should produce separate teaching programs for gifted children and young people;
-- the debureaucratization and reordering of the system for directing education so as to raise its efficiency;
-- increasing cooperation between parents and schools, and between pedagogical councils and school self-government bodies;
-- the integrated resolution of problems connected with the education of teachers, the provision of additional training, and raising the vocational and general skills and qualifications of teachers;
-- the greatest possible acceleration of the school construction program and the renovation of educational centers;
-- the commencement of draft work for a program for the future development of education and starting up the research program "model of an educated pole".

Our schools -- Polish, socialist, and secular schools -- should consistently undertake activities aimed at the ideological shaping of a youth able to meet all the challenges of civilization in the age of science and technology. Enhancing the prestige of the teaching profession and the authority of outstanding educationalists and pedagogues ought to be our common concern. We stress once again that schools are particularly important institutions of social service for socialist Poland.

37. It is essential to raise the social effectiveness of higher education, which continues to be inadequate, and to ensure the participation of the academic community in the modernization of production processes and in the resolution for the most important socioeconomic problems.

For the realization of this goal the following are necessary:

-- greater receptivity to involvement in socioeconomic practice on the part of higher schools and an increase in their role of creating culture.

-- the creation of conditions for ensuring broad access to higher education for talented young people, especially those of worker and peasant backgrounds;

-- the introduction of essential changes in the direction and content of instruction, the development of forms of additional training for persons already in employment, and the creation of new types of studies linked with vocational work; the modernization of study programs and schedules;

-- the improvement of the system of directing higher education so as to ensure conditions for the existence and development of school self-government and the effective realization of state and regional goals.

The Marxist-Leninist social sciences occupy an important place in the educational process. Standards must be raised in the teaching of these subjects and the training of cadres.

The character of higher schools is determined by academic teaching cadres. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the present cadre situation in higher education requires the accelerated development of young, able, and committed teachers and preference for such teachers. The improvement of material conditions in higher education needs to be the subject of continual concern along with the material base of higher schools and the application of this base to new tasks in education, upbringing, and instruction.

Party organizations and socialist youth associations ought to play an active role in raising the quality of education and the socialist upbringing of pupils and students and in improving cadre policy. School party organizations should inspire the formulation of a plan for the development of higher schools until the year 2000 which will contain a concept of cadre development and scientific research; give concrete form to ideological and upbringing tasks, and improve education. The realization of these tasks calls for the strengthening of the ideological and organizational forces of the party in the education system. This means that it is necessary for party members to play a leading role in raising work standards in the fields of ideology and upbringing, instruction, and research.

38. Under present-day conditions, changes in the mass media will play an increasingly important role in influencing the shape of social life and the spiritual development of the individual. The contemporary world is standing on the threshold of a civilization of information in which audiovisual technology and satellite and cable television will create new conditions for the circulation of information, ideas, and values. This process can, however, have negative consequences. it can give rise to a danger of social disintegration and open the way to irrationalism. This presents us with the task of creating a system of modern audiovisual technology and preparing an efficient cadre to operate it, skilfully realizing a program of socialist upbringing, and disseminating progressive culture.

V. The Development of Socialist Democracy Is the Cornerstone of Strengthening the State

39. The Polish People's Republic is a socialist state which gives expression to the interests of working people -- the workers class, the peasants, and the intelligentsia. It is the broadest possible form of the nation's political organization, which in it and through it, ensures an independent and secure existence, social and cultural progress and development in accord with the collective will of the nation.

Sovereign statehood has a particular value for our people. Bitter and painful historical experience has shown that without a strong, well-governed, and efficient state there can be no independent and successful national development.

The party considers the strengthening of the state a particularly lofty duty toward the workers class and the nation. We closely link the idea of a strong state with the principle of its class character with the development of socialist democracy, social control, and openness in public life, and a single law for state institutions and every citizen.

40. Sovereignty, independence, and security are supreme values for our nation. Universal and active service in national defense is the constitutional duty of every citizen. The party attaches appropriate importance to the continual improvement of the state defense system in line with economic possibilities and the level of external threat posed to the state.

The party consistently displays concern for strengthening the state's defensive power, for ensuring that the armed forces maintain a high level of combat efficiency, and for developing the patriotic and defense training of society, and of young people in particular.

Under the ideological leadership of the party, the Polish People's Army steadfastly serves the fatherland, guards the borders of the socialist state, ensures that the nation enjoys a peaceful existence and guarantees the socialist development of the country. By strengthening its ties with working people the Polish People's Army makes a significant contribution to the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Fatherland. It contributes to the creation and application of scientific and technological progress and to the training of highly qualified, committed, and selfless cadres.

Poland's participation in the political and defensive coalition of socialist states -- the Warsaw Pact -- is of fundamental importance for Polish state interests. The maintenance of comradeship-in-arms and cooperation between the Polish People's Army and the Soviet and other armies of Warsaw Pact member-states increases our country's defense capacity and gives our country an indispensable guarantee of peace and security.

41. The party operates within the constitutional framework of state socialist norms. Being the leading social force in the construction of socialism and exercising a leading role in the state, the party strengthens and develops socialist democracy.

The Sejm constitutes a particularly important forum for cooperation between the PZPR and the United Peasant and Democratic Parties, and between the PZPR and lay Catholic and Christian associations and independent deputies. It is, therefore, a forum for the evolution of a framework for and forms of governing in a coalition-like manner. The party will continue to realize its policy in the Sejm through the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club, which ought to work for the full realization of the program of socialist renewal.

The party asserts that the process of strengthening the constitutional position and function of the Sejm is proceeding in line with the intentions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. Consistency in discharging responsibilities toward voters by deputies, socializing the legislative process, and strengthening the Sejm's supreme role in relation to the executive organs of the state are of particular importance in this process.

42. We will work consistently to strengthen the statutory role of people's councils and to ensure that people's councils perform their functions as organs of state power and regional self-government bodies. The new law on people's councils and other legal documents have accorded people's councils a series of essential powers and extended their authority and field of responsibility. The material foundations of council operation have been strengthened by placing regional economic enterprises under their

supervision and by ensuring that they have new sources of finance. A real foundation has been laid for councils to perform the function of regional manager. The party will consistently strengthen the position of people's councils in the political system of People's Poland.

The attention of party organizations and cells ought to focus on problems connected with the functioning of teams of party members which are on people's councils; on the links between council members and the electorate and with workplace collectives in particular; and in fulfilling their social mandates.

43. During the period between congresses the legal system and the dissemination of legal knowledge have been improved. Many initiatives aimed at raising the authority of the law and the organs applying it have been undertaken. New legal acts and the organizational actions accompanying them have made it possible to combat crime and social pathology more effectively and improve public order more efficiently.

During the years 1982-85 amendments were introduced to laws governing, among other things, the structure of the supreme court, general courts, public prosecutor's offices, and lawyer's offices. The principles governing the profession of legal adviser were regulated, and the process of integrating the judiciary was begun. The law on the office of minister of foreign affairs created a legal basis for raising the effectiveness of actions undertaken by the organs of this ministry, which plays an important role in protecting the security of the state and its citizens. At the present time it is necessary to concentrate attention on increasing law observance, applying the law, and creating conditions which will aid its effective and socially accepted functioning. Efforts should be made to reduce crime and other negative social phenomena in such a way that the results will be clearly felt by society. This concerns, among other things, crimes against the person and property, economic waste, and the unsatisfactory protection of the state's economic and financial interests.

44. The maintenance of respect for the law and the principles of socialist coexistence and the enhancement of ethical norms in inter-personal relations and civic conduct will, in the coming years, be the main goal in the program of the struggle against manifestations of social pathology and the strengthening of moral values in society. To this end, it is essential to combine the efforts of sociopolitical, administrative, economic, and educational cells.

The actions undertaken during the years 1986-90 constitute a long-term process and should lead to active civic participation in enhancing observance of the law, public order, and social discipline. The consistent and principled actions of state organs will strengthen social efforts aimed at effectively reducing manifestations of pathology, and in particular by firmly applying the laws concerning the fight against alcoholism, social parasitism, drug abuse, and the moral depravation of young people. This will lead to a serious and lasting decline in crime and other violations of the law and socialist morality.

During the coming years we must attain a significant improvement in public hygiene. Cleanliness and hygiene in the home as well as in public institutions are important yardsticks of the general level of culture in society. The resolute actions of the appropriate institutions and services must be supported by social activeness, resolute efforts to ensure order, and responsiveness to manifestations of untidiness, messiness, and the failure to observe the principles of hygiene.

45. The strengthening of the state must be accompanied by an improvement in control activity. This will lead to the creation of a cohesive and effective system based on existing control organs and their experience in which professional discernment and

expertise as well as grass-roots social sensitivity will lend control operations a new quality.

The state control system, which has been intensified and made more effective by the creation of the worker-peasant inspectorate, should function in a significantly more efficient manner.

The further development of the worker-peasant inspectorate is of considerable importance. The inspectorate's class character, its growing authority in the eyes of society, and, above all, its effectiveness indicates that it is fitting to strengthen its position and role in perfecting the state control system.

46. The party is firmly committed to the observance of constitutional principles in the conduct of religious policy. The separation of church and state and the freedoms of conscience and creed are a political and cultural achievement of the Polish nation. All churches and denominations are equal under the law. The party is for maintaining lasting good relations with all churches and denominations. Relations between the socialist state and the Catholic Church are of importance for national accord. We are for the constructive development of these relations. A basic principle underlying these relations should be cooperation on the basis of the realities of a socialist state; cooperation which enriches national moral, social, and material values in the name of the supreme good that is the prosperity of the fatherland and the all-around development of its citizens. At the same time the party will counter all violations of law in religious policy and will also oppose intolerance and militant clericalism.

Recognizing the unity of working people's supreme goals and interests regardless of their attitude toward religion, the party will strive to extend the common front in socioeconomic activity. To this end, forms of partner-like cooperation with the "pax" Association, Christian Social Association, the Polish Catholic Social Union, and other groups of believers who are committed to national accord will be enhanced.

47. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is exercising an increasingly important influence on the substance and form of socialist renewal and on the development of socialist democracy. Bringing together communities and groups on the PRON platform on the basis of national goals and the goals of the national state is not a one-time process but a process of continually arriving at agreement in the face of a diversity of world outlooks in society and differences in the interests of the social groups that comprise this movement. PRON's growing authority in sociopolitical life is a result of its great initiatives in terms of program and substance, and its readiness to address itself to serious political and social problems as well as to the affairs of communities, regions, and individual citizens.

Can one, however, say that the reserves present in the open model of the social movement have been fully exhausted, that all PRON's possibilities in the process of accord and national rebirth have been exploited? What should be the next stage in the development of the movement?

Every community should consider what types of initiatives and forms of putting them into practice evoke the greatest social response and give PRON the character of a broad social movement in practice. These efforts to find effective methods and forms of activating society to involve itself in the resolution of current and future tasks connected with the country's development ought to receive the committed assistance of party members, and in doing so the leading role of the PZPR in this broad forum should be realized; party members should teach themselves and others the principles of partnership, the culture of political dialogue and civic action which is in keeping with the line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms.

VI. The PZPR Is the Guiding Force in the Development of the Socialist Fatherland

48. The resolutions adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress focus party activity on enhancing the party's workers class character, strengthening the party's ideological and political unity based on Marxism-Leninism, restoring the balance of democratic centralism, improving the manner in which the party exercises its leading role in society and its directing role in the state, and strengthening its ties with the people.

The party creates conditions for workers' assessments and initiatives to exert a broad influence on its activity. Being concerned about the affairs of working people, the party ensures that the needs and interests of working people are accorded the highest place in its programs and policies. The party develops direct contacts with work forces and communities, acquaints itself with their opinion and needs, and listens to critical observations and constructive proposals. In realizing these tasks the following are desirable and effective: open primary party organization meetings, conference of worker aktivs, meetings between party authorities at all levels and work forces, inviting workers to attend party committee meetings; and the conduct of consultations on key socioeconomic problems. We will intensify the process of strengthening ties between the party and the workers class, strive to increase worker participation in its ranks, and ensure that the party is active in all worker millieus, and in large industrial plants in particular. What methods must be adopted to attain these goals under difficult social and economic conditions? What is worker support for party policy determined by? What activities should be undertaken by primary party organizations in this field, and what actions should party committees undertake?

49. Representative organs and self-management bodies constitute the broadest platform for the workers class to exercise its leading role. It is the duty of the party to ensure that workers participate directly in the work of these organs and to increase their influence on the activity of the Sejm, people's councils, and regional and workplace self-management bodies. It is a party committee task to ensure that Sejm deputies and council members maintain links with worker communities and to prepare and support workers who are involved in representative organs.

What kind of activities should party organizations undertake to increase the influence of workers on the work of regional and workplace self-management bodies. It is a party committee task to ensure that Sejm deputies and council members maintain links with worker communities and to prepare and support workers who are involved in representative organs.

What kind of activities should party organizations undertake to increase the influence of workers on the work of regional and workplace self-management bodies? How can the position and role of the worker self-management body in the socialist enterprise be strengthened as well as its function as an organ which reconciles the interest of the work force with those of society in general? What role do party committees and organizations have to play in this area?

50. A basic condition for fulfilling the party's role as the vanguard of the workers' class and the leading force of working people is to base its activities on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. This calls for the creative development of theory and the skilfull application of theoretical principles in providing explanations of the socialist development of society. The party must be uncompromising in its struggle against all manifestations of revisionism, which undermines the basic principle of our ideology, and against dogmatism, which attempts to apply these principles in a mechanical manner.

The party social science community should provide answers to the questions: How can the theoretical foundations of party activity be developed in a more effective manner?

How can a contribution be made to strengthening the party's Marxist-Leninist identity? How can theoretical and scientific activity exert an influence on party life?

The ideological activeness of Marxism in the social sciences -- which is essential to ensure that it occupies a dominant place in social awareness -- should be supported by solid and long-term research, by the practice of pertinent criticism and by creative discussion which springs from the nature of Marxism-Leninism. An important role in realizing these postulates is played by the Academy of Social Sciences which creates the institutional and cadre foundations of the Marxist current in Polish learning.

The strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party requires every party member to know the fundamental principles of our ideology well, to distinguish himself by displaying a class understanding of contemporary political, social, and economic processes and problems, and to possess ideological motivation in his own activities. These goals are to be served by internal party ideological activity.

The party will counteract the introduction of reactionary ideas into social awareness and will actively reveal their antiworker character. It will expose the hypocrisy and demagogy of those who advance such views and will combat the opponents of socialism in a consistent fashion.

What has to be done so that statutory ideological requirements will galvanize all party members and candidates into activity? What methods should be adopted in the cultivation of their ideological attitudes and to prepare them better for the conduct of agitation and political struggle?

51. The party attaches the greatest importance to strengthening the confidence of the workers class and working people in its program and policies and increasing their support. This is the most important condition for improving the party's leading and directing role, and a condition for realizing system goals.

To what extent have these principles been assimilated by individual party organizations? What direction should the development and improvement of their activity take so as to strengthen links with nonparty people and to win their confidence and support? What should be done in party practice and the political language of the party to make it more convincing and to serve dialogue and accord more effectively?

Increased knowledge of living conditions and the moods and opinions in society which these conditions give rise to is served by a developed system of public opinion research and the careful examination of letters, complaints, and suggestions directed by citizens to party organizations and committees. How can the mechanism for identifying the state of social needs and moods be improved? How can the opinion-forming function of party organizations and committees be improved?

52. At the ninth extraordinary congress the PZPR set out the directions, goals and fundamental principles of cadre policy, and expression was given to them in the program document entitled "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy," which was adopted at the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. A good start has been made to the process of implementing the principles of cadre policy, although the degree to which they have become universal and the quality of their implementation by party cells and organizations, and cells of the state and economic administration is not uniform.

Cadre policy is an exceptionally important element of intraparty work. The activity of primary party organizations and branch party organizations should stand out in terms of the objective evaluations of cadres, their social and occupational results, and their ideological attitudes. Attitudes toward all managers without exception should be characterized by trust and be based on uniform criteria for evaluation and having

nothing to do with unjustified tolerance and closing one's eyes to incompetence and wrong attitudes.

Cadre policy creates conditions for the advancement of all those who are best and support socialism regardless of party affiliation, age, or sex. Ability, political and vocational knowledge, organizational ability, innovativeness, modesty, and honesty receive preference.

Particular responsibility rests with leadership cadres. In cadre selection the following principle is observed: The more senior the position the greater the requirements and the responsibility from the vocational, political, and ethnical point of view. To what degree have the principles of PZPR cadre policy become widespread and how consistently are these principles being implemented? What can be done to accelerate the efficient operation of all these elements? What difficulties and obstacles do party organizations and cells encounter in realizing the principles of cadre policy?

53. The strength of the party and its internal political and organizational bond is determined by the degree to which the Leninist principles of democratic centralism are observed. The maintenance of this system is served by: the democratic principles governing the election of party authorities; collectivity and openness in their functioning; the supremacy of elected bodies over executive bodies, and discipline in the execution of statutory norms and resolutions that have been adopted. The development of participation by party members in the decision-making processes is additionally served by intraparty consultations, obtaining the opinions of party members on important matters, examining proposals made by party organizations and committees, and a whole series of other methods. Concern for the maintenance of high standards in the party apparatus has led to the drawing up of an ideological and ethical code and regulations for full-time party workers which embody the principle of the subordination of the party apparatus to party ruling bodies and party organizations. It has become obligatory for PZPR party workers to become members of primary party organizations in plants and institutions.

How are the mechanisms of intraparty democracy implemented in practice and how effective are they? How can these mechanism be maintained and improved? We will strive to increase the effectiveness of party work and to consistently and effectively realize resolutions adopted by party cells and organizations. The attainment of these goals depends on improving forms and methods of work and increasing the level of commitment and involvement of all party members. There are still organizations which are insufficiently active, have a weak influence on their environment, and are not expanding their ranks. There are still certain party members who maintain a passive attitude. What is the cause of these negative phenomena? How can the process of reviving the activeness and effectiveness of all primary party organizations be accelerated? How can the level of party work in the rural communities be raised?

Increasing the effectiveness of party activity calls for the continual improvement of work carried out by party committees. Primary level committees should direct the work of primary level party organizations and plant committees more effectively and provide them with assistance in developing local initiatives. It is the continuous task of voivodship committees to improve the formulation and planning of party work and to check the implementation of party resolutions. How are committees discharging these tasks? What needs to be improved in the functioning and operation of these committees?

The development of criticism and self-criticism constitute an important means for raising the effectiveness of party work, a condition for intraparty democracy, and an element strengthening the ability for the party to eliminate mistakes and shortcomings, to overcome undesirable attitudes, to raise discipline and organization, and to

increase responsibility for the execution of resolutions. Self-criticism and criticism are also an important instrument for the ideological self-definition of party members and for reviewing the performance of leadership cadres. What use is made of these mechanisms in the everyday work of party committees and organizations? What kind of obstacles and constraints exist? What should be done for criticism and self-criticism to become a powerful weapon and an element which leads to a real improvement in party work and enhances the militancy and effectiveness of party work?

54. The party must ensure that the Leninist norms of party life are fully observed. It must care about high ideological and moral standards among its members, respond to violations of legal norms and the socialist principles of collective life in a resolute and principled manner, and consistently condemn conduct which is unworthy of a party member, especially when such conduct is displayed by persons who occupy posts on party recommendations. These tasks are the responsibility of basic organizations, committees, and the responsibility of party control and auditing commissions at all levels in particular. How can the party disciplinary system be improved? On what problems should party control and auditing commissions focus particular attention during their next term? Assess whether your primary party organization is capable of drawing the appropriate statutory conclusions when it is established that a misdemeanor has been committed. Is your primary party organization capable of preventing a negative phenomenon from occurring in good time?

55. The continuous expansion of party ranks based on criteria which take account of quality is the measure of party effectiveness and evidence of the activeness of every party cell. In 1985, 63,000 candidate members were admitted into the party -- as many as for the entire preceding 4-year period. Workers and peasants comprised 51.5 percent of those admitted. The party ought to strive to be actively present in all social and occupational millieus and particularly among the workers' class in large industrial plants. Appropriate party involvement with peasants, the intelligentsia, and youth is necessary. It is the task of party committees and organizations to work consistently at expanding and creating new party cells, particularly in those places where its influence is limited or unsystematic. What kind of methods of operation should be applied by party organizations and committees in shaping the size, class composition, and quality of party membership in a manner that is appropriate and proportional to conditions?

Primary party organizations should gain committed, selfless, and socially engaged people for their ranks. The period of candidate membership should be used to examine and shape the moral and political attitudes of candidates and to instill in candidates a feeling that they are linked to the ideas of the party, its goals and policies, and its traditions and experience.

How should the recruitment and the course of admitting candidates into the ranks of the PZPR as well as work with candidates be improved? Why do certain party organizations fail to make appropriate use of the period of candidate membership? What kind of experience have individual party organizations obtained in this field?

In work with candidate members and recently admitted full members expanding and improving political and ideological knowledge is particularly important. For young PZPR full members and candidates to be able to convince other people, they themselves must possess much knowledge and many skills. What is the best way of preparing them for this role? What can be done so that youth groups of the party aktiv better fulfill the expectations placed in them?

Since April 1984 the number of young people among those admitted to the party has been increasing. However, only half of them have belonged to socialist youth associations. What can be done to encourage the youth movement to recommend its best members to the party? How can a more effective influence be exercised on socialist youth association circles which enjoy the right to issue recommendations?

The Central Committee has submitted the draft PZPR program for general party discussion. Party members have been called upon to participate in the formulation of the final edition of the program and an invitation to participate in the discussion has been extended to all people who have the future of Poland close to their hearts and who link this future with socialist development, with the policy of renewal initiated at the ninth congress, and with the line of socialist reforms, accord, and struggle.

The congress theses give concrete form to the tasks outlined in the draft PZPR program and describe the goals that have to be attained in the upcoming 5-year period in order to create a firm foundation for the realization of the program that will be adopted at the 10th congress.

The results of the discussion on the theses will serve as a basis for the resolution which will be passed at the 10th congress. Whether we attain the condition of the country awaited by the workers class, the peasants, the intelligentsia, and by the nation will depend on this resolution and on mobilizing the energies of the entire society on its basis. The long-term future of Poland will be settled during the current 5-year period.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee

[Dated] Warsaw, March 1986

ORZECHOWSKI ENDS FRG VISIT, COMMENTS

LD092357 Warsaw PAP in English 1747 GMT 9 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Julius Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, April 9: Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski wound up his official visit to Bonn today. Minister Orzechowski, who visited the FRG on the invitation from the Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was received by the federal president, Richard von Weizsaecker, the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and the Bundestag president, Philip Jenninger.

Orzechowski also held talks with top government and opposition politicians, including Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, the Socialist Party of Germany chairman, Willy Brandt, and the Christian Social Union (CSU) chairman, minister-president of Bavaria, Franz Josef Strauss. Minister Orzechowski also met with chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies and representatives of the Green Party to Bunndestag. The head of Poland's diplomacy invited the federal foreign minister to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

In a statement for PAP, the head of Poland's diplomacy positively assessed the outcome of his visit to Bonn, describing it as useful and contributing to better mutual definition of stands. The visit's setting provided by the hosts, and my talks with the leading FRG politicians confirmed their interest in the necessity to overcome the recent impasse, and in giving new impulses to the process of normalization of relations between both our states, whose improvement and further development are not only in the interest of both states, but also of the political climate on the European continent, said Orzechowski.

We consider this visit a consequence of the openness of our policy and of our readiness for talks, Minister Orzechowski continued, stressing that without giving up principles, Poland is ready to seek agreement plans serving the cause of peace and peaceful international cooperation.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN WASHINGTON

AU091902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 9/4/1986 -- An intersession reunion of the joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission was held in Washington. In the spirit of the summit understandings and starting from the agreements existing between the two countries, the sides looked into the stage attained by the bilateral economic relations, as well as identified and looked into new opportunities to develop further the trade and the economic cooperation between Romanian enterprises and U.S. companies.

The Romanian delegation was headed by Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the U.S. delegation by Bruce Smart, U.S. deputy secretary of commerce. The Romanian chief delegate had working interviews with leading representatives of the U.S. State Department, Commerce Department and Chamber of Commerce, with the assistant commerce adviser of the U.S. President as well as with parliamentarians. In the context the sides expressed the wish of the two countries to provide, with joint effort, an expansion and diversification of the Romanian-American economic collaboration.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS CULTURAL TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU092007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 9/4/1986 -- An event marking the anniversary of 30 years since the signing of the cultural agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union was organized at the House of Friendship in Moscow under the auspices of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association (APSR).

In their addresses P.I. Sabanov, deputy minister of culture of the USSR, and Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador in Moscow, referred to the lasting, traditional links of friendship and manysided cooperation between the two countries and in context to the continuous development of cooperation in culture and the arts highlighting the determination of the RCP and of the CPSU, of Romania and the USSR to work steadily so that bilateral relations expand continuingly for the benefit and in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace. Reference was also made to the fruitful exchange of spiritual assets and artistic creation made throughout the 30 years elapsed since the signing of the agreement.

Moscow artists performed a show.

On the same occasion a pictorial exhibition was organized showing moments from the development of the collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in the fields of culture and art.

BORDER AGREEMENTS WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU092002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 9/4/1986 -- A convention between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR Government regarding the collaboration in the management of frontier waters and a protocol on the way of crossing the Romanian-Soviet state frontier for the enforcement of this convention were signed in Moscow, on April 9. The convention and protocol were signed by Ion Badea, chairman of the National Water Council of Romania, and N. Vasilyev, minister of land improvement and water conservancy of the USSR.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO SWISS PAPER

AU091533 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1514 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/4/1986 -- President Nicolae Causescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received, on April 9, Alain Penel and Ferdinand Polly, special envoys of the Swiss newspaper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE. On the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview with the newspaper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE.

COMPOSITION, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RCP

AU080734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0646 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1986 -- On December 31, 1985, the Romanian Communist Party numbered 3,557,205 members, almost 15 percent of the country's total population, a summary of the report on the membership, composition and organizational structure of the party -- endorsed by the April 1-2 CC [Central Committee] of the RCP plenary meeting, and released today -- specifies.

Stressing that the RCP is the vital core of the Romanian society, the leading political force of the entire nation, the document shows that it became a genuinely mass party with powerful ramifications, strongly influencing all the spheres of the economic and social life, working permanently in close relationship with the people and for the people.

Throughout 1985 -- the report specifies -- over 132,000 working people became party members, 65.9 percent of them being workers, 15.7 percent farmers, 18.4 percent engineers, economists, people working in research, design, education and other domains, percentages falling within the orientations set by the March 1985 CC of the RCP plenary meeting, an appropriate social composition by age and nationality being ensured.

Next, the document shows that at the end of 1985, of the party membership 61 percent were workers and over 15 percent farmers -- which illustrates the leading position objectively held by the working class in alliance with the peasantry in the country's sociopolitical life -- whereas more than 20 percent are engineers, technicians, people working in research, designing, education, health protection, culture, the arts, other intellectuals and clerks. On the same date the number of women in the RCP membership was of 1,185,351, by 59,189 more than on December 31, 1984, their share rising to 33 percent.

Mentioning that 50 percent of the RCP membership is aged up to 40, the document stresses that orienting the activity of receiving new members particularly from the ranks of the members of the Union of the Communist youth has resulted in providing the youth and vigour of the party. The document brings to the fore the vast political and organizational activity carried in 1985 by the RCP for the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th congress of the party (1984), of the special programmes for the country's economic development, the actions taken to improve the style and working methods of the party bodies and organizations, to enhance continuously their leading political role in all the domains of the social life, and establishes a series of measures meant to provide the advancement to a superior qualitative level of all these activities of the party.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN ROTATION OF LEADERS

LD092327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- The sequence for the election of cadres to the most responsible duties in the federation, which was established on the basis of the social compact of 1982, has been adhered to up until now, and there have been no difficulties in its implementation. In the coming period, however, the application of the established sequence would result in a concentration of cadres from Bosnia-Hercegovina in these positions, which has prompted this republic to propose certain changes in the sequence. A special working group in the SAWPY Federal Conference has been assigned to the preparation of a new, amended sequence, which will be discussed at the next session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

As amended sequence for the election of the presidents and secretaries of their organs and organizations will also be considered by the organs of sociopolitical organizations and other participants in the agreement on cadres policy at the level of the federation. A changed sequence will be applied to the election of top officials in the federation for the next 8 years.

It does not appear that it will be necessary to change the existing sequence this year. There is no major "coincidence" of cadres from the same republic. As envisaged, the new president of the SFRY Presidency with a 1-year mandate will be from Kosovo, the president of the SFRY Assembly will be from Croatia, and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will be from Bosnia-Hercegovina. The new president of the SAWPY Federal Conference should be from Montenegro, and the secretary from Macedonia. The president of the Conference of Women of Yugoslavia will also be from the latter republic, while the president of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Presidium will be from Kosovo. Bosnia-Hercegovina will this year provide the president of the Yugoslav SUBNOR federal board, and Serbia the president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia council.

It should be recalled that the position of president of the Federal Executive Council is not included in the aforementioned sequence. However, Bosnia-Hercegovina feels that this position should also be taken into consideration, since this year it has also provided the candidate for the new premier. The republican-provincial "key" for the top positions in the federation should, according to the proposal of Bosnia-Hercegovina, be altered in the case of the sequence for the election of the president of the SAWPY Federal Conference and of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. This will avoid the possibility of too many cadres from this republic being in the most prominent positions in the federation till the end of the decade.

The established sequence for the election of the top officials can also be changed for selecting the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. If the established sequence is strictly adhered to in the future, only presidents from two republics (Montenegro and Croatia) will carry out preparations for the LCY Congresses, a situation that can be avoided with certain rotations. In discussions on the cadres policy in the federation, proposals were also made for consideration of the possibility of a more equitable time sequence for cadres from the provinces in the top positions, so that it would not happen that candidates from the two provinces are carrying out the most responsible duties at the same time.

KORICA GIVES ECONOMIC REPORT AT ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD092254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the period between 1 January and 7 April this year exports increased by 9.5 percent (a 9-percent growth was envisaged), and imports rose by 12 percent (an 8-percent increase was anticipated. Because import growth outstripped the increase of exports our trade deficit was about 29 percent, or $150 million up on last year. This was said by Sinisa Korica, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, at today's session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. During this period all our commitments vis-a-vis foreign countries were met on a routine basis. During the first quarter of this year more than $100 million more was paid out than in the same period last year, and the overall payments amounted to $2.4 billion. Within this $658 million more were paid for the principal and the interest than during the same period last year.

Initial predictions of this year's tourist season indicate an increased interest of foreign tourists in our country; the estimated increase of foreign tourists' overnight stays is about 6 percent, of tourist foreign currency inflow about 11 percent and of domestic tourist trade about 2 percent.

The finished goods stocks at the end of February were reduced by about 3 percent, compared with the month of December, and the consumer goods reserves were reduced by as much as 10 percent.

Retail prices in March rose by 6 percent, and the manufacturers' cost prices by 6.3 percent.

The situation in the economy is much more complex, Korica added.

Apart from a whole series of positive results achieved in the last few years, not enough was done to improve the efficiency of economic operations. In the past 5 years the average annual rate of growth amounted only to a mere 0.7 percent. The effects of the invested outlay resources were rather modest. It was on this stagnating growth rate and on the inadquate volume of revenue that the repayment of annuities had to be secured and the needs, realistically established at this level of our socio-economic development, covered. To cover these requirements a portion of income was extracted from associated labor, and the material basis of organizations of associated labor whittled down. In this context when we are assessing the developments during the last year and at the beginning of this year then we can state that the battle to change the quality of economic operations was being won slowly. We failed to take appropriate advantage of the comparative advantages inherent in our self-management production relations in which we could have merged more efficiently the direct and personal motives of the workers and linked them up with broader social orientations to change the situation for the better. Apart from the fact that we were winning this battle slowly in associated labor itself, we must make the critical assessment that economic policy too played a part and carried its responsibility in this slow process.

From the available data about the economic developments during the first 3 months of this year one cannot reliably assess whether the appropriate changes in the better quality system of economic operations has in fact started, but it has to be stressed that the key task this year is to overcome the slowness, and the labor-intensive aspects in the quality of the way the economy is run.

This one of the central points on which the struggle to reduce inflation and attain other objectives of our social and economic development this year rest. Instead the mood that the change can be brought about merely through the appropriate economic policy measures was to some extent being nurtured in our society.

In Sinisa Korica's view the essential characteristic of economic developments at the end of the last year and at the beginning of the present one is reflected in the increase of all aspects of expenditure. This continued last year's tendency when general and joint expenditure exceeded the framework laid down by the resolution. In the distribution of the revenue earned by the economy the unfavorable tendencies of reducing the reproductive capability and the material basis of associated labor were continued -- by 2.1 structural points to the disadvantage of the economy in relation to 1984. Last year organizations of associated labor in the economy set aside the resources to finance general and joint requirements which were 92.6 percent up on 1984. In addition, it is characteristic that in the financing of these requirements the point of gravity is shifting towards the income of the economy and the commitments by associated labor instead of asking for additional payments for that part of the population which has at its disposal financial resources which are the result of inadequately taxed labor, property and the like. According to the State Accountancy Service's preliminary information the share of the population in financing general and joint requirements is declining -- from 35.2 percent in 1984 to 32 percent in 1984. At the same time a significant portion of the income of the population remains unrecorded and untapped for the financement of general social requirements. The faster growth of the so-called "other types of income" by the population was recorded again during the first 2 months of this year. The cumulative increase of personal income was 103 percent, while the other income on the basis of compensation for work carried out or on some other employment basis rose by 122 percent. In this way social issues in our society continued to be aggravated, there is pressure on demand and prices and in substance the burden of stabilization continues to be unloaded on those categories of working people and citizens who base their material position on the income from their employment, and this happens also in the cases when this income is insufficient to cover even the bare subsistence requirements, Korica stressed.

Korica stressed that significant shifts have taken place in the internal distribution of income to the advantage of personal income and to the detriment of accumulation and development. Here too it is important to realize the tendency that a few years back, and inclusive of the second quarter of 1985, we had a faster growth of accumulation, at least as far as internal distribution is concerned, in relation to personal income. However, these relations balanced themselves out in the first quarter of last year and deteriorated in the fourth quarter. According to the final accounts accumulation increased by 57.8 percent and resources for personal income by 82.8 percent. The shifts toward current expenditure and to the deteriment of development and expansion of material basis of associated labor are obvious. This narrows further the room for maneuver for some changes in our economic structure through the changes in the structure of the economy and for emerging more quickly from the present situation. Apart from the fact that a portion of the accumulation will "flow" again this year to enable us to pay off our commitments to foreign countries, accumulation, and therefore also the ability of our economy to self-finance itself, is now being reduced under this heading as well. Personal income last year rose realistically by 2.8 percent compared with 1984. The growth of real personal income in non-economy was slightly up on the growth in the conomy.

Characteristic is also the above-average growth of personal income in the banks, insurance, foreign trade, and associated labor or associations, that is, in those areas where the employees already had a substantially more favorable socioeconomic position which they went on to improve as a result of the above-average increase of the personal income. These developments were not reacted to in good time and in a proper manner.

SFRY FEDERAL CHAMBER REVIEWS SERBIAN COMPLAINTS

LD091117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- In tackling the problems that Serbs and Montenegrins have recently complained of to the president of the SFRY Assembly, there have been a great many cases of omission, illegalities, and formalism while judicial organs, organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and municipal organs have been very slow in their work. Effectiveness in implementing verdicts has often also been lacking.

This is the main statement of the working group of the Federal Chamber investigating statements from the petition of Kosovo citizens on the spot for a week. The statement, as it is specified in the report, does not refer to the entire work of competent provincial organs, but to the ones whose activity has been reviewed by the working group. On the basis of information gathered through examining individual cases, the group has also established that there exists pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins who are emigrating, and that it manifests itself in physical attacks, threats and insults, infliction of damage in fields and other material damage, violation of graves, and lack of protection by judicial organs.

From the voluminous amount of material, which will soon be the subject of a discussion in the Federal Chamber, it can be seen that at times Serbs and Montenegrins have been denied the right to use their mother tongue, as well as that the state of affairs in the area of property and legal relations is rather unregulated. For example, on concluding agreements on buying and selling real estate, the legal procedure is not consistently respected, upsetting relations among neighbors, leading to long court cases and eventually to the sharpening of intranational relations. Competent organs do not react sufficiently against the remnants of common law among the Albanians, which, among other things, allows them to prevent Serbs and Montenegrins from freely selling their houses or estates.

The working group has established that, on the basis of their common law, Albanians insist that the right to buy real estate is the right of the previous owner or of the first neighbor. Such a customary norm is used as an aspect of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins.

Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo have said in the SFRY Assembly, and the working group staying in several places in the province has confirmed, that a great deal of illegal building is going on and that competent organs are insufficiently involved in preventing it. There are also injustices with respect to expropriation. On this, the working group is very precise and says: In some cases the possession takes place before the owners have been served with the appropriate order. The working group also established a prominent problem of the failure to pay taxes on selling real estate and the failure to pay taxes for communal services; employment, a problem of the whole country, is more severe in Kosovo; it is worrying that principle of national parity and a demand for bilingualism are applied.

In sharp statements made by people from Kosovo in the SFRY Assembly, one of the main targets of their criticism were municipal organs. Some of the statements even seemed incredible. Behind them loomed the question: Is it possible that competent organs harass Serbs and Montenegrins to such an extent and favor members of the Albanian nationality? This was also one of the most interesting questions for the Assembly's working group. Its findings are sufficiently definite and they read: While in individual municipalities, there is readiness to tackle problems at the initiative of Serbs and Montenegrins, in others there is evidence of bureaucratism and an alienated attitude toward Serbs and Montenegrins.

Concluding that this kind of practice justifiably results in Serbs and Montenegrins distrusting official organs, the working group states the need for this problem to be urgently dealt with and for bureaucratic and formalistic attitudes to be replaced by more frequent contacts with citizens. In tackling these and other problems it would be a good idea to involve reconciliation councils and sociopolitical organizations in local communities and in the municipality.

A very significant observation of the working group is that, during talks with citizens of Kosovo, no antisocialist and anti-self management declarations have been made, that is, from a position that would question certain constitutional orientations. It has also been assessed that citizens have not made declarations from nationalistic or retaliatory positions. The quoted statements come from the facts established by the working group.

The extent to which the pressures on the Serbs and Montenegrins cause their emigration from Kosovo cannot be precisely assessed, because purely economic and other reasons are also cited. it is quite certain, according to what the working group of the Federal Chamber established, that the Nesic family from the village of Donje Ljupce, near Podujevo, emigrated under nationalistic pressure from their immediate neighbor Berisa Imer.

The working group has drawn up an extensive report of some sixty pages on everything it found out in which it gives a neutral picture of the situation in Kosovo. Many injustices toward members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities were confirmed, which may serve as a new impetus for more energetic opposition to the irredentists and all who are destroying togetherness in Kosovo, which is the condition for the existence of all the inhabitants of the province.

The working group will propose to the Federal Chamber that it adopt the report and the concluding assessments and recommend to all the competent bodies that measures be taken to improve the situation in the province.

TECHNOLOGICAL BASE OF ALBANIA'S ECONOMY OUTDATED

LD091230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0027 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 9 (TANJUG) -- The technological basis of Albania's economy is outdated, and it is estimated that just the essential modernization would cost the country 2.5 billion dollars. At the present level of import-export and formal barriers for receiving foreign credits, however, no possibilities exist for such investments, says a commentary by Radio Yugoslavia on economic trends in Albania.

The need for essential changes in Albania's economic policy is becoming more and more obvious. Leading to such a conclusion is the very fact that Albania is suppressing information on the implementation of development plans, economic stagnation and even backwardness.

The indicators available show that only one-fifth of the planned growth is being achieved in the field of agriculture. The production of the country's staple export items -- chromium, nickel, oil, electricity and copper -- has also been cut. The sources of Albania's economic difficulties, Radio Yugoslavia considers, are in low productivity which, among other things, causes over-employment. On the other hand, the policy of opening new, often superfluous, jobs is dictated by the highest birth rate in Europe.

The value of Albania's total trade with the world is only about 700 million dollars. Trade is based on the principle of balanced exchange, i.e. a modern form of barter. That is why large quantities of foreign goods, mainly equipment and semi-manufactures, often lie in warehouses and ports, because the Albanian economy cannot deliver agreed on products to foreign partners.

In view of the complexity of the economic situation, the Albanian leadership is increasingly stressing the need for reducing production costs, increasing investments and operational profitability and effectiveness. This does not mean that an economic reform is involved, but even drawing attention to problems in Albanian circumstances is a step ahead.

Those familiar with Albanian economic trends consider that the country will invest efforts to revive its foreign trade. Last year, it signed an agreement on a considerable expansion of trade with Yugoslavia by 1990. Besides Italy and Greece, Yugoslavia is Albania's biggest economic partner. The forthcoming opening of the Titograd-Skadar railway line, linking Albania through Yugoslavia with the European railway network, will also contribute to Albania's gradual opening to the world.

PLANINC HOLDS TALKS WITH ALGERIA'S IBRAHIMI

LD092222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of Algeria, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In cordial talks both sides expressed satisfaction with the steady strengthening of traditionally friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria. Particular stress was laid on the positive development of economic cooperation between the two countries, which is on the ascent and is beginning to encompass wider economic areas. In view of the lasting interest and benefit to both Yugoslavia and Algeria in intensive international economic links, the participants in the talks devoted greatest attention to the efforts which should jointly be made to maintain and further promote fruitful economic cooperation on a long-term basis within existing conditions in the world, particularly those caused by the drop in oil prices. In this connection it was pointed out that the forthcoming meeting of the mixed committee for economic cooperation will be significant in achieving these aims.

The talks were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Borisav Milosevic, SFRY ambassador to Algeria, and by Abdallah Fadil, Algerian ambassador to the SFRY.